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SEPTEMBER 29, 2022 | LONG BEACH



THE HARRY W. BASS, JR. CORE COLLECTION, PART I



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THE HARRY W. BASS, JR. CORE COLLECTION, PART I

September 29, 2022 | Long Beach

Long Beach Convention Center, S1, 300 E. Ocean Avenue – Long Beach, CA 90802

Session

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Thursday, September 29 • 6:00 PM PT • Lots 11001–11106

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Saturday, September 24 – Monday, September 26 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM PT

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Thursday, September 29, 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM – Booth 433

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

The name Harry W. Bass, Jr. is synonymous with excellence in many ways, including his philanthropic support of Dallas-based nonprofits and charities. Collectors remember his abiding love of rare coins – in particular, the U.S. gold series and related patterns. Some of his extensive numismatic holdings were dispersed soon after his 1998 passing, although many of his best and most important coins were retained in The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection. This group of 450 rare coins represents the backbone of the U.S. Gold series, with unequaled attention to variety, quality, and rarity.

The American Numismatic Association's Money Museum in Colorado Springs displayed The Core Collection from October 2000 until this year, sharing the collection with many thousands of visitors and providing an unending source of delight and knowledge for numismatists young and old.

These spectacular coins were assembled by Harry Bass primarily in the 1960s and 1970s, and have been unavailable to collectors for more than five decades, except for study and educational purposes during those many years when the collection was on display. Heritage Auctions is honored to present Part I of this monumental Core Collection in conjunction with the Fall 2022 Long Beach Expo, in a dedicated auction on Thursday evening, September 29. Here are just a few highlights from The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I to be offered:

- 1804 Capped Bust Right eagle, PR63 PCGS, the extremely rare Plain 4 variety, BD-2, JD-1, High R.7. Ex: Woodin-Eliasberg.
- 1860 Liberty double eagle, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.7. Only seven examples traced.
- 1854 gold dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, unique.
- 1795 Large Eagle five dollar gold, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Rare BD-14 variety, High R.6. Vibrant surfaces.
- 1821 half eagle, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. BD-1, JD-1, R.8 as a proof. Ex: Green-Farouk-Norweb, the only proof in private hands.
- 1880 Coiled Hair stella, PR65 PCGS. Struck in aluminum. Judd-1682, R.8, Ex: Maris-Garrett.

Additional installments of the Harry Bass Core Collection will be held throughout 2023. The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation carries on the Bass legacy to this day, and will do so to an even greater extent upon the deaccessioning of the Core Collection. F. David Calhoun, Executive Director of the Harry W. Bass Foundation, says, "The pandemic was a giant paradigm shift regarding our outlook for the future. There is just so much need. We've had to say no to so many deserving groups, and with the sale of this collection, we can now expand our funding and reach a lot more people, especially for the underserved populations of Dallas. We asked ourselves: How many more organizations can we fund? How many more lives can we positively impact? Our team is excited about what's to come."

Lot viewing for the Core Collection, Part I will be September 27 to 29 in Long Beach, and by appointment at our Dallas Headquarters. Once again, the auction date is Thursday evening, September 29 at 6:00 PM Pacific Time in Long Beach, CA. A week later, Heritage's Official Long Beach auction will be held in Dallas on October 6, 7, and 9. We look forward to your participation in what promises to be an outstanding Long Beach event!

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President
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Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com

THE HARRY W. BASS, JR. CORE COLLECTION



Harry Wesley Bass, Jr. was born on January 6, 1927, in Oklahoma City and was the first son of Wilma (Schuessler) and Harry Wesley Bass, Sr., an adventurous driller and producer of oil and gas as well as a pipeline operator. In 1932, the Bass business and family moved to Dallas, a city more centrally located for the management of the various companies created by Bass, Sr. who owned and developed oil and gas properties then spread across five southwestern states. From his arrival in Dallas in 1932, Harry Bass, Jr. called that city his home for the rest of his life. Summers often were spent at the family-owned Delmar Ranch, a spread on the Bosque River near Waco that eventually grew to be the largest working ranch in Central Texas. Following graduation from Texas Country Day School (now St. Mark's School of Texas) he briefly attended the University of Texas and Southern Methodist University.

Between "semesters" at SMU, he served for two years in the U.S. Navy during World War II, spending most of the time in the South Pacific. Soon after returning to Dallas, he married Mary Mathewson in 1947 and the couple immediately left for Calgary. They spent three years in Canada where Harry gained first-hand experience working for the family firm, Can-Tex. His progress was rapid; by the time he was 30, Harry was president of two corporations, H.W. Bass & Sons, Inc. and the Harry

Bass Drilling Co., and a director of two others, the Great National Life Insurance Co. and the Texas Bank & Trust Co. Of interest, he was elected a junior director of Texas Bank in 1951 when he was only 24, becoming a full director in 1956. In 1960, Goliad Oil & Gas Co. was added to the list of family businesses, witnessing a shift from the emphasis on drilling and producing. As Harry noted at the time, "Our newest projects involve extraction of butane, propane and natural gasoline and then marketing these products. Our companies that handle these products are Goliad Oil & Gas Co. and Goliad Corporation. These interests range from Northern Canada to South Texas and Louisiana."

Bass, Jr. also became very active in politics and by the age of 30 was elected Chairman of the Dallas County Republic Committee. He attributed his interest in politics to "a deep-seated respect for conservative politics" gained from his close association with Bass, Sr., and to "a sincere desire to take a part in deciding what philosophy of government this country is to follow."

In 1955, Harry organized the Dallas Ski Club, which quickly grew to over 700 members bent on making frequent winter excursions to the mountains of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. For Harry, skiing had become his "favorite form of relaxation." At the same time, he was also analyzing the ski industry, specifically Aspen as a resort destination.

"Oil, politics and skiing" is the catch phrase journalists used in the late 1950s to describe Harry Bass's principal interests. They could not have known that within a decade they could add a fourth term to the list of "Harry Bass's principal interests" – numismatics, the study of money. Unsurprisingly, his initial impetus to enter the field was long-term profit. Harry recounted his introduction to American coin collecting in a 1992 Coin World interview:

"In 1955, an accountant friend of Bass' asked him if he could obtain some 1955-D Washington quarter dollars, since the mintage on the coins was low. Bass served as a bank director at the time.

"Bass said he was able to obtain a \$10 roll of the coins for face value. Ten years later the friend brought that roll of quarter dollars back to Bass and explained a coin dealer down the street offered him 10 times the face value.

"That captured my attention," Bass said. "I looked at numismatics being first, perhaps, an investment vehicle."

Harry vividly recalled one of his first purchases – an 1803 Capped Bust U.S. eagle, obtained in 1965 from a New Orleans auction on his behalf by a friend. He had obeyed the dictate of the influential numismatist Aaron Feldman to "buy the book before the coin" and had already acquired an impressive general library. Armed with magnifying lenses clipped to his regular glasses and hand-held loupes of varying strengths, he set out to examine his new possession, promptly discovering the "14 star" reverse variety. Harry was later to say that this experience was the catalyst that led him to concentrate on die varieties of U.S. Federal gold coinage and later to advance to the study of die states and die mulings, as a means to gain insights into early U.S. Mint practices. At his death, Harry Bass had brought together easily the largest and most in-depth survey of U.S. Federal gold coinage ever assembled.

Beyond this astounding concentration, Harry developed other specialized collections of notable quality, including U.S. pattern, experimental, and trial pieces, with a prejudice toward acquiring those pieces struck in the precious metal of the ultimate intended coin. His collection of U.S. large-sized currency is also distinguished, covering the period of the initial "greenbacks" issued during the Civil War through 1930 when the small-sized notes were introduced. Among the great collections acquired intact by Bass was that of Robert Schermerhorn, bought from his estate and forming the nucleus of Harry's own paper money collection. A modest assemblage of silver coins, an extensive holding in California fractional gold pieces, and a discriminating collection of monetary materials related to Texas rounded out his numismatic collecting specialties.

The greatest public appreciation of Harry Bass's collecting acumen and the depth and quality of his research on U.S. Federal gold coins took place at the sixth annual Coinage of the Americas Conference at the American Numismatic Society, November 4-5, 1989. For this occasion, Harry displayed over 1,500 prize coins from his collection, accompanied by a preliminary report of his collection by die variety and die state, using a system of his own devise, based on the prior work of Walter Breen.

In a keynote address to the gathering of over 80 attendees, Harry stressed the joys and the difficulties of collecting American gold, and outlined his reasons for using the descriptive nomenclature, "The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Reference Collection of United States Federal Gold Coins." The exhibition amply justified his choice of terms.

"This exhibit," said Bass, "is the realization of my lifelong dream, the culmination of my efforts to build a collection that merits being shown at the American Numismatic Society to a gathering of preeminent colleagues."

Bass's research, dedication, and eye for quality indeed culminated in one of the greatest numismatic achievements ever realized, and one that directly shaped the very way these United States coinage series are collected and understood today. It is with great honor, reverence, and appreciation of a true numismatic scholar that we offer here, in the first of many installments, the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection.



AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION

Douglas Mudd
Curator / Museum Director

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July 28, 2022

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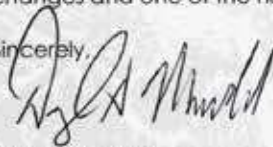
Dear Todd,

The final departure of the magnificent Harry W. Bass, Jr. collection of early U.S. gold and patterns was a sad moment for me as Curator and Director of the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum. The exhibit was opened on July 14, 2001 and it was taken down exactly 21 years to the day later. I had the honor to be responsible for the collection and the display since I arrived at the ANA on June 1, 2004. Working with the collection in cooperation with the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation and its executive director F. David Calhoun for the last 18 years has been an amazing experience and great privilege.

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. collection needs no introduction – it encompasses one of the finest collections of early U.S. gold from 1795 – 1834 ever put together, an impressive and important collection of U.S. Pattern coins and, of course, the incomparable complete collection of \$3 gold coins highlighted by the unique 1870 S piece. I have had the pleasure of closely examining the majority of the coins at one time or another as I prepared exhibits or selected objects for use in articles – and some have stood out in my memory as especially beautiful pieces, such as the extremely high relief Saint-Gaudens \$20, but, to be honest, what has always struck me is the sheer eye-appeal of almost every single specimen in the collection! From the spectacular half Union pattern in copper to the Amazonian patterns and the quintuple Stellas on to the early gold coins – so many of the coins are stunning and at the top of their types in terms of grade and eye appeal – in many cases the grade is really superfluous.

The fact that they were housed in one of the best-designed displays for viewing coins in the world only enhanced the collections' appeal. The Bass exhibit was, appropriately in light of its Harry Bass' interest in the application of technology to enhancing numismatic knowledge, endowed with cutting-edge technology for its time (2001) – fiber-optic lighting, a digital database accessible to visitors through multiple computer touch-screens and an audio tour accessible through hand-held. These features were combined with a physical design that combined luxurious beauty with a practical utility that focused the viewer's attention on the objects displayed – not on their setting. It was a privilege to be able to enhance the already spectacular display through improving the visibility of the coins through lighting and background changes and one of the highlights of my career as a numismatic curator.

Sincerely,



Douglas Mudd
Curator / Museum Director

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MONEY.ORG

GOBRECHT DOLLAR

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR64
Judd-60 Original, Die State B



11001 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State B. The only visible defects are die chips in the dentils above the final A in AMERICA.

The 1836 Gobrecht dollars are listed as patterns in all the standard references, but the coins were distributed commercially and should be considered circulating coinage. Contemporary evidence for this conclusion comes from Mint Director James Ross Snowden, who listed these coins among the regular issues in his 1860-dated monograph *A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection at the Mint of the United States*. The 1836 Gobrecht dollars are known in four different die alignments, both with and without stars on the reverse, and with the designer's name both on the base or in the field. Some of these issues are Originals and some are Restrikes, produced in later years. USPatterns.com considers the 1836 Name on Base Gobrecht dollars in Die Alignment I with the Starry Reverse as Originals, struck and distributed in December 1836.

The well-preserved surfaces of this spectacular near-Gem are toned in attractive shades of silver-gray and golden-rose. Razor-sharp definition is evident on all design elements, even on the foot of Liberty. The fields are moderately reflective, as expected on Judd-60 Original dollars. Population: 15 in 64, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: W.E. Leistner of New York Collection (Glendining's, 10/1970), lot 794; Mike Brownlee and John Rowe; Harry W. Bass, Jr. purchased this coin on 11/2/1970; Harry Bass Core Collection HBCC #6005.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# BLWT, PCGS# 11225

GOLD DOLLAR

1849 No L Gold Dollar, MS67+
The Sole Finest at PCGS, CAC Approved
A Legacy of Recognized Quality



11002 1849 No L, D-1, MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Harry Bass owned no less than seven different 1849 No L gold dollars. Six of these coins were offered in the Bass Collection sales of the years 1999 and 2000 by Bowers and Merena. The piece retained for the Core Collection, however, is the finest of the seven coins by a margin of more than two full grade points. Certified MS67+ with CAC approval, this piece is the single finest 1849 No L gold dollar in a PCGS holder by the margin of its Plus designation (8/22). The Stack's catalog in November 1974, where Bass acquired this piece, described it as a possible presentation strike, owing to its reflective fields, sharp definition, and sheer quality of preservation that suggests numismatic ownership since the time of its coinage. In the early 1970s, Mint State 1849 gold dollars could be acquired for just a few hundred dollars or less in most cases. This coin, however, achieved a price realized of \$1,600 in its June 1973 auction, and little more than a year later realized \$2,400, to Bass. A legacy of numismatic recognition and profound conditional rarity surrounds this piece. Its appearance here may well represent a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the most advanced gold dollar specialist. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (8/22).
Ex: *Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 6/1973), lot 1052; Donald Groves Collection (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 468.*
From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 521670 Base PCGS# 7501



PROOF GOLD DOLLAR

1854 Gold Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo
Only Type One Proof Example Traced
CAC-Approved Quality



11003 1854 Type One PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Unique in Bass Collection. Only one 1854 Type 1 gold dollar is known in proof format. The early history of this coin has puzzled numismatists for decades and its provenance before 1985 remains one of the most compelling mysteries in American numismatics. Its absolute rarity invites comparison with other, more famous issues, like the unique 1870-S three dollar gold piece (which is also part of the Bass Collection). Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer this landmark rarity from the Harry Bass Core Collection in just its second auction appearance.

The Gold Dollar in 1854

The California Gold Rush drastically altered the relative availability of gold versus silver in the years after 1849. As a result, the price of silver rose on the world market, making the intrinsic value of United States silver coins greater than their face value. Widespread hoarding and melting of silver coinage ensued, and the silver issues failed to circulate regularly during this period. In response to this problem, Congress lowered the weight of subsidiary silver coinage in 1853, marking the weight change by adding Arrows at the date of the lighter coins. The shortage of silver coins was over by 1855. The silver three cent piece, with its lower silver composition, and the gold dollar denomination, both played important roles in the national economy before 1854, helping to fill the gap when the 90% silver coins were not readily available. Gold dollar mintages were uniformly high during this period, since there was much commercial demand for the coins. Accordingly, the Philadelphia Mint struck a substantial business-strike production of 855,502 Type 1 gold dollars in 1854.

Despite the denomination's popularity, there were many complaints about the size of the gold dollar. It was easily lost when carried in pockets or coin purses with other change. To remedy the situation, the Mint switched to the Type 2 design part way through the year in 1854. The obverse was changed from the Liberty Head to an Indian Princess motif and the coins were struck on thinner planchets, with a wider diameter that it was hoped would make the coins easier to locate in pocket change. The Philadelphia Mint produced another large circulation-strike mintage of 783,943 gold dollars of the new design in the second half of 1854.

Small Proof Mintages in the Early 1850s

Unfortunately, the popularity of the business-strike gold dollars did not extend to the proofs in the early 1850s. In fact, the Philadelphia Mint's preoccupation with coining the massive influx of gold from California may have contributed to the neglect of collector coins during those years. Another factor may have been the death of Adam Eckfeldt in 1851. Eckfeldt was a prime conduit for supplying early collectors with "master coins" for their collections during his tenure as Chief Coiner at the Mint. Even after he retired in 1839, he continued to visit the Mint on a daily basis and set aside many coins for the Mint Cabinet. A March 29, 1852-dated letter from Mint Cabinet Curator William E. DuBois to pioneer collector Matthew Stickney explains much about the situation:

"I must apologize for not having attended to your request for the specimens of 1851; while waiting for the completion of the set, I forgot the whole matter. I have now the silver dollar, 1/2 dollar, 1/4 dollar, and 1/2 dime of 1851: the remainder you will have to get from circulation. In fact there is no longer any attention paid here to securing master coins or pieces of high polish, since Mr. Eckfeldt's decline and decease, and since the business of the Mint has become so pressing. The pieces I have just named, of 1851, are not master coins; merely new and clean specimens. Of the silver coins of 1852, the dollar and half dollar are not yet issued, and I do not know when they will be; if they are, it will be merely for the name of the thing."

In his *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV:Gold*, John Dannreuther notes it is unlikely that any gold proof coins of any denominations were struck in the 1851-1853 time frame. Proof mintages began again in 1854, but they were extremely small. Dannreuther estimates no more than two proof 1854 Type 1 gold dollars were struck in 1854, and possibly 5 more proofs of the Type 2 design. Proof mintages remained small until coin collecting became truly widespread in this country, after 1857. By then, the San Francisco Mint was fully operational, taking much of the strain of gold coin production off the Philadelphia facility. Of course, the Philadelphia Mint began its popular program of commercial proof offerings the following year.

Possible Origins

Walter Breen reported the existence of one proof 1854 Type 1 gold dollar, from a set the Mint shipped to Bremen, Germany in 1854, in exchange for "cabinet coins." The set was supposedly "liberated" during World War II, and later turned up in Switzerland. Still later, the proof gold dollar was seen at the 1975 ANA Convention. Many numismatists believe this was the source of the present coin, which Harry Bass purchased from Auction '85.

Alternatively, there was a complete 1854 proof set, from half cent through double eagle, offered in the A.C. Kline Sale (Moses Thomas and Sons, 6/1855), just one year after the coins were struck. The coins were offered individually in lots 167-168 for the copper, 249-254 for the gold, and 435-439 for the silver (the half dime and three cent piece were sold in the same lot). Lot 254 included examples of both the Type 1 and Type 2 gold dollars. All the coins were described identically as a "beautiful proof, fresh from the die." The gold coins sold for face value, but the copper and silver pieces sold for more. It should be noted that the cataloger of the Kline Sale called many coins proofs, including some from years in which modern numismatists believe no proofs were struck. It may well be that this 1854 "proof set" was really just a group of nice Uncirculated coins from the previous year. Still, the identical description of all the coins as "beautiful" proofs suggests they might all come from a single set, and the fact that the copper and silver issues sold for more than face value indicates they were proofs. It is unlikely that a collector would pay 15 cents for a half cent that was struck just the year before, with a mintage of 55,358 pieces, unless there was something special about it. It is theoretically possible that the present coin originated with this set.

Wayte Raymond told Breen he had seen another proof 1854 Type 1 gold dollar in 1951. That coin could have been either of the two mentioned above, and might have been another appearance of the coin offered here. Ultimately, the history of this coin before the early 1980s remains a mystery.

Only Verified Auction Appearance

Prominent numismatist Ken Goldman remembers Lester Merkin handling this coin in the early 1980s:

“Merkin had this coin at a NASC Convention in Los Angeles. I saw it there & it was priced at \$35,000. It was in the Ambassador Hotel in downtown LA. It was, as I recall, in the early 1980’s. Merkin told me the coin came from Europe—which is entirely believable since he got many coins from Europe (some via Ed Shapiro) and I was good friends with him as well. I recall looking at that coin & was quite impressed. It was in a paper envelope laying out in his showcase.”

The first auction appearance of this piece that can be positively confirmed was in lot 1874 of Auction ‘85 (Stack’s, 7/1985). The lot was described under the heading “UNIQUE 1854 TYPE 1 PROOF GOLD DOLLAR” as:

“1854 Type 1. Choice Brilliant Proof. Sharply struck, with glittering surfaces. This is the only known specimen of this variety.

“In July of 1854, a Complete Proof Set in Gold, Silver and Copper, was struck for presentation to the City fathers of Bremen, Germany in exchange for a set of coins from Bremen. Several specimens exist of each denomination from the half cent to silver dollar.

“The gold coins, however, seem to be limited to the single set given to Bremen, along with a few Type II gold dollars and about a half dozen three dollar gold pieces. The quarter eagle we sold in the 1976 A.N.A. and this gold dollar are UNIQUE. The whereabouts of the half eagle, eagle, and double eagle is unknown.

“The 1854 Type 1 Proof Gold Dollar has never before been offered at public auction. Therefore, this is perhaps a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. A remarkable specimen of the highest rarity. (SEE COLOR PLATE).”

Harry Bass purchased this coin at the sale for \$68,750, a remarkably high price at the time. It has been off the market ever since and has been viewed by millions of collectors while on display at ANA Headquarters in Colorado Springs and at major coin conventions, as part of the Harry Bass Core Collection.

Physical Appearance

This delightful Gem proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with bold dots on Liberty’s tiara and fine detail in her hair. Some faint vertical die file marks are evident on the lower left obverse, from the rim into the field, near stars 2 through 4. On the reverse, a slanting die file mark shows above the E in STATES. Evidence of die rust is visible on both sides. The well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces show deep orange highlights around the devices. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin is the only known 1854 Type 1 gold dollar in proof format. It has been 37 years since its last public offering, and it may be that long before it becomes available again. The current auction price realized record for any proof 1854 gold dollar belongs to the PR64 PCGS Type 2 specimen from the John Jay Pittman Collection that sold for \$218,500 in a Bowers and Merena Sale in 2009. Writing about this unique Type 1 specimen in his authoritative series reference, John Dannreuther notes:

“If this 1854 Type 1 Proof is sold in the future, it undoubtedly will best the price record for a Proof gold dollar of this date.”

Only the most determined bidder will be able to possess this unique numismatic treasure when this lot is called. Population: 1 in 65 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/22).

Roster of Proof 1854 Type One Gold Dollars

Thanks to Ron Guth and the Numismatic Detective Agency for help compiling this roster.

1. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Lester Merkin displayed this coin at a NASC Convention held at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles sometime in the early 1980s, per Ken Goldman; Auction ‘85 (Stack’s, 7/1985), lot 1874, realized \$68,750; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection #1004. **The present coin.**

Additional Appearances

A. Beautiful Proof. A.C. Kline Collection (Moses Thomas & Sons, 6/1855), lot 254. This appearance has now been largely discredited. The Kline Sale used the term Proof for all Uncirculated coins, and never used the term Uncirculated for any lots. It is now believed the 1854 in the Kline Sale is an Uncirculated coin.

B. Proof. According to Walter Breen: “From the set furnished the authorities of the City of Bremen, July 1854, in exchange for a group of coins of Bremen given by them to the Mint collection. What appears to be this piece was recovered in Switzerland and seen at the 1975 ANA Convention ...” Possibly the coin in number 1 above.

C. Proof. A specimen seen by Wayte Raymond before 1951, per Walter Breen.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

PCGS# 97597



EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle, AU55
Extremely Rare No Stars, BD-1 Variety
'Holy Grail' of Early Quarter Eagles



11004 1796 No Stars on Obverse, BD-1, High R.7, AU55 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c, with a bisecting die crack through the E in STATES, down across the stars, the eagle, and the shield, finally exiting the tail feathers. The Philadelphia Mint struck quarter eagles for the first time in 1796, with 66 coins delivered on September 21 and another 897 examples delivered on December 4. Another 432 coins were probably struck in late December, but only delivered on January 14, 1797. Three die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the BD-1 variety, with No Stars on the obverse and the arrowheads extending to the base of the I in UNITED on the reverse. Traditionally, numismatists believe the first small delivery consisted of BD-1 quarter eagles, as die evidence indicates this variety was the first one struck and the heavily cracked reverse die probably failed quickly. The No Stars obverse die was used again to strike the BD-2 variety of this date. The BD-1 is an extremely rare variety, with only six examples traced in our roster below.

The 1796 No Stars quarter eagle is extremely popular with collectors as the first year of the denomination and an elusive one-year type coin. The great majority of examples seen are of the BD-2 variety, as the BD-1 is probably the rarest of all quarter eagle varieties from 1796-1834. The BD-1 was initially discovered by Edgar Adams in the early 20th century, when an example appeared in lot 358 of the William F. Gable Collection (S.H. Chapman, 5/1914):

"1796 Bust of Liberty r., wearing cap, draped; LIBERTY above, date beneath. Rev, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Heraldic Eagle. Edge milled. Fine. Rare. Plate VI."

Chapman failed to notice the diagnostic extended arrows on the reverse, but that feature shows plainly in the plate. Edgar Adams did notice the different reverse design, and made note of it in his extensive notebooks on early gold varieties. Unfortunately, Adams did not publish his discovery and it would be many years before the numismatic community became aware of it.

Walter Breen noted Adams' discovery in his monograph *New Varieties of \$1, \$2.50 and \$5.00 United States Gold*, but he believed the reverse was a die from 1797 and was afraid Chapman had mixed up the plates in his catalog to mule a 1796 No Stars obverse with a reverse die from 1797. He noted the variety was "Subject to verification."

The first numismatist to widely disseminate any knowledge about the BD-1 variety was Harry W. Bass, Jr. Bass described finding this coin in the draft of an article that he began in 1973, but never fully completed. Fortunately, the complete text of the Bass prospective article has survived and is included in *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*, pages 135-136, and also in John Dannreuther's *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, pp. 567-572. Bass revealed he had discovered the present coin after a long search, prompted by his study of Adams' and Breen's earlier work. Bass noted:

"...the thought of rediscovering so important a coin was firmly implanted and I have attempted to examine every 1796 no-star quarter eagle that I possibly could over the past seven years. In 1972 [sic, 1971 is intended] a coin dealer and close friend of mine by the name of Mike Brownlee brought to my office a 1796 quarter eagle which he had recently acquired at a coin show. He was merely showing it to me as a matter of interest for he knew that I would not be interested in the coin. He knew that I already had a nicer example of the 1796 no-star quarter eagle. His mistake was that he had not noticed the fact that the lost reverse was on his coin. You can imagine his surprise when I let out a loud yell, 'This is it, this is it,' for he did not know what I was talking about. I proceeded to explain to him that the coin in my hand was a specimen of the reverse die referred to by Edgar H. Adams in his private notebook..."

Today, the BD-1 variety is a sought-after rarity and advanced collectors consider it the "Holy Grail" of early quarter eagle die varieties.

This impressive AU53 example is the finest-certified specimen of the variety. Only light wear is evident on the high points of the well-detailed devices. Harry Bass noted this coin was from the earliest state of the dies, before lapping resulted in some loss of detail on Liberty's lower curls, as seen on some BD-2 examples. The light yellow-gold surfaces are lightly abraded, with highlights of orange patina on the reverse. There is a mintmade depression at 9 o'clock on the obverse, just inside the border, that acts as an excellent pedigree marker. This coin possesses a desirable combination of absolute rarity, highest available technical quality, and intense historic interest. It should find a home in the finest collection of early quarter eagles. The 1796 No Stars quarter eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population (for the variety): 1 in 55, 0 finer (8/22).

Roster of 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagles (BD-1)

Thanks to Ron Guth and the Numismatic Detective Agency for help compiling this roster.

1. AU55 PCGS. Mike Brownlee / Goliad, Inc. (12/13/1971); Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Core Collection. Listed in the *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*, HBCC-3001. There is a mintmade depression at 9 o'clock on the obverse, just inside the rim. **The present coin.**

2. XF45 PCGS. CAC. Long Island Numismatics (7/16/1992); The Ed Price Collection of Early Dime and Quarter Eagle Varieties (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1450, realized \$207,000; Rarities Sale (Stack's Bowers-Sotheby's, 2/2016), lot 167, not sold; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2020), lot 3150, realized \$144,000.

3. XF45 NGC. Public Auction Sale (Abner Kreisberg, 9/1973), lot 1022; Carl S. Carlson; Auction '82 (Stack's, 8/1982), lot 332, realized \$17,000; Robert P. Hilt, II; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4224, realized \$88,125.

4. VF20. Dr. Conway Bolt Collection (Stack's, 4/1966), lot 713; World Wide Coin (10/11/1972); The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 80, realized \$24,150. Sharpness of XF45 with heavy horizontal and vertical scratches.

5. VF20. William F. Gable Collection (S.H. Chapman, 5/1914), lot 358, realized \$42, to S.H. Chapman. Darker toning within the date and RTY of LIBERTY.

6. VG8. Auction '88 (Stack's, 7/1988), lot 1347, realized \$5,610. Patch of spots below and to the right of Liberty's bust. Thin reverse scratches. Possibly the same coin described as the "poorest condition" specimen known by Robert P. Hilt, II, in a letter to John Whitney Walter, c. 1982, and owned at that time by Ben Levin.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 25F2, PCGS# 45500 Base PCGS# 7645

1798 Two and a Half, MS64 Prooflike
BD-1, Four Berries, Close Date
Sole Certified Prooflike Example at PCGS



11005 1798 Close Date, Four Berries, BD-1, High R.5, MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry Bass Core Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a. Only 1,094 quarter eagles were produced in 1798, a mintage that is considerably less than the famous 1796 No Stars and With Stars quarter eagles combined. Even more famously, Walter Breen declared the present coin was a “prooflike presentation piece,” and he was half right — it is unquestionably Prooflike, as certified by PCGS with CAC endorsement. The sharp strike and high-contrast surfaces support Breen’s assertion, but apparently Breen’s vote did not sway the PCGS graders. With such a small mintage, most 1798 quarter eagle survivors are partially prooflike, although the near-Gem Uncirculated condition is what makes this coin truly impressive.

Interestingly, all 1798-dated quarter eagles are exceptions to the 7+6 or 8+5 obverse star arrangements seen on other series. The 1798 quarter eagles have their obverse stars arranged 6 left, 7 right. These are the only U.S. coins of any denomination with that particular star arrangement.

This BD-1 coin may be the most visually stunning early quarter eagle we have seen in recent memory. Only a small rough patch (as struck) above M in AMERICA needs mention, and the deeply mirrored fields are superlative. Given the date’s overall rarity and the challenging 1798 BD-1 die marriage, it is safe to say this opportunity is not likely to come again anytime soon.

A Roster of Significant Examples

1. **MS65 PCGS.** Norman Stack Type Set, sold privately 1990; Eric Streiner; Chicago Sale (Superior, 8/1991), lot 664, \$291,500; Sotheby’s (6/2000), lot 359, \$268,500; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part I (Stack’s Bowers / Sotheby’s, 5/2015), lot 1119, \$763,750; The Type Set Collection (Oliver Jung) (per Joe O’Connor); Black Cat Collection (PCGS Set Registry).
2. **MS64 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Leo Young (7/1959), lot 956; RARCOA (1/1963), lot 78; RARCOA (7/1970), lot 1425; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3005). **The present coin.**
3. **MS64 NGC.** Arnold and Romisa Collections (Bowers and Merena, 9/1984), lot 2432; Auction ‘89 (David Akers, 7/1989), lot 1358; Auction ‘90 (Superior, 8/1990), lot 1249, \$34,100; Chalkley Collection (Superior, 8/1991), lot 665, not sold; US, World and Ancient Coinage (Superior, 5/1993), lot 1377, \$38,500; ANA Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 1577, \$143,750; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2405, \$218,500.
4. **AU58 PCGS. CAC.** H. Jeff Browning “Dallas Bank” Collection (Sotheby’s/Stack’s, 10/2001), lot 298, \$29,900; Philadelphia Americana (Stack’s Bowers, 9/2011), lot 5833, \$48,875; Early Aurum Collection.
5. **AU58 PCGS.** No provenance recorded.
6. **AU55 NGC.** Byron Reed Collection; Durham Western Heritage Museum (Spink America, 10/1996), lot 42, \$17,050; Dr. James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Stack’s Bowers / Sotheby’s, 2/2016), lot 170, \$28,200.
7. **AU55 NGC. CAC.** James A. Stack, Sr. Collection (Stack’s, 10/1994), lot 832, \$19,800; Ed Price Collection (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1454, \$48,875.
8. **AU53 PCGS.** Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions (8/1991), lot 637, \$7,040; Dr. Douglas Roane Collection (Heritage, 9/2003), lot 7684, \$29,900.
9. **AU53 PCGS.** Baltimore Auction (Stack’s Bowers, 11/2019), lot 3132, \$78,000; D.L. Hansen Collection.
10. **AU50 NGC.** Dr. James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Stack’s Bowers, 8/2014), lot 11005, \$18,800.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
 NGC ID# 25F5, PCGS# 45504 Base PCGS# 97649

1802/'1' BD-3 Quarter Eagle, AU58
Partially Lustrous, Pleasing Surfaces



11006 1802/'1' BD-3, R.5, AU58 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, cracked reverse. Of the three 1802 quarter eagle varieties, BD-3 is of median rarity — scarcer than BD-2 but not seen as often as BD-1. Approximately 60 to 75 pieces are believed to survive in all grades. A repunched star beneath the left-most cloud on the reverse is a ready attribution aid for the die pairing. The reverse die was also employed for the JR-1 Draped Bust dime coinage in 1802 and 1803. John Dannreuther's findings about a BD-3 quarter eagle in the Smithsonian Institution suggest that the reverse die was first used to strike quarter eagles, then was employed for JR-1 1802 dimes, and then was remarried to the BD-3 obverse for more quarter eagles. The JR-1 1803 dimes appear to have been struck last, owing to the shattered reverse.

The Bass coin is a pleasing near-Mint example, showing slight high-point handling wear with remnants of luster in the protected portions of the fields. Scattered light marks accompany the grade. Rich honey-gold patina characterizes each side.

Ex: Armand Champa Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1972), lot 509.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

NGC ID# 25F6, PCGS# 45508 Base PCGS# 7650

1806/4 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle, MS61
8x5 Stars, BD-1, *Guide Book* Variety
Condition Census Example



11007 1806/4 8x5 Stars, BD-1, High R.4, MS61 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, with several cracks through the obverse stars and the tops of the letters in LIBERTY. According to the 2023 *Guide Book*, the Philadelphia Mint struck a small production of 1,616 Capped Bust Right quarter eagles in 1806, with two die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the BD-1 variety, which was struck from a leftover, unused obverse die from 1804, with a 6 punched over the 4. The obverse stars are arranged in an 8x5 pattern, which makes it easy to distinguish between the varieties, as the stars on BD-2 have a 7x6 pattern (the BD-2 was struck from an overdated obverse die of 1805, accounting for the different star arrangement). The *Guide Book* estimates the 1806/4 BD-1 obverse die was used to strike 1,136 pieces of the quarter eagle mintage in 1806, with the 1806/5 BD-2 die accounting for just 480 examples. The hardy reverse die was used to produce all quarter eagles struck from 1805 through 1807. Subsequently, the reverse was used to strike more than 150,000 dimes in 1807.

BD-1 is a scarce variety, with a surviving population of 75-90 examples in all grades. This coin fits comfortably in the lower half of the Condition Census for the issue, as PCGS and NGC have combined to certify only three coins in MS61, with six finer examples between them (8/22). The present coin first appeared in lot 1718 of the Alex Shuford Collection (Abe Kosoff, 5/1968), where it was described as:

"1806/4. A choice, Uncirculated coin with mint bloom. Extremely rare and valuable. \$3,000."

Apparently, Abe Kosoff purchased the coin for his stock. Harry W. Bass, Jr. purchased this piece for his fabulous collection on 8/9/1971, and it has been off the market ever since.

This impressive MS61 example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the centers. The pleasing yellow and reddish-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade, with a tiny obverse rim nick above star 7, and the usual minor ticks and abrasions in the fields. Significant amounts of original mint luster remain intact, adding to the overall visual appeal. This coin should find a home in a fine collection of early quarter eagles. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 3 in 61, 1 finer (8/22).

Ex: Alex Shuford Collection (Abe Kosoff, 5/1968), lot 1718; Abe Kosoff; purchased by Harry W. Bass, Jr. on 8/9/1971; Harry Bass Core Collection #3013.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# BFVW, PCGS# 45512 Base PCGS# 7654

1825 Quarter Eagle, Unc Details
Rare BD-1 Variety, The Discovery Coin
Incredible Double Strike Error



11008 1825 BD-1, High R.6 — Double Struck — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, as always. The Bass Core Collection BD-1 is the discovery coin for the variety, first identified by Bass when he acquire it in October 1974, but not widely publicized until years later. The BD-1 variety's obverse is similar to that of the typically seen BD-2 marriage, as noted by John Dannreuther, which likely kept the variety unidentified prior to Bass's discovery. Today, nearly a dozen different examples of BD-1 are known, including pieces identified by Heritage Senior Numismatist Mark Borckardt and Dannreuther himself. One example is housed in the American Numismatic Society collection.

The Bass coin, however, is unique among these coins, not only because it is the discovery coin, but because it is an intriguing double strike error. The first strike is off center about 40% toward 10 o'clock (relative to the obverse). The most visible remnants of the first strike appear within Liberty's hair curls and the central reverse, where PLURIBUS UNUM is immediately apparent across the eagle's shield. The second strike is well centered and sharp throughout, yielding bold devices and border stars, save for weakness on the central shield as effected by the first strike of the planchet. Satiny straw-gold surfaces yield few singular abrasions, although light hairlines on each side suggest an old cleaning, as noted by PCGS. Eye appeal is nonetheless pleasing. An exceptional opportunity for the advanced collector of early quarter eagles.

Ex: Purchased from Numismatics, Ltd. (10/3/1974).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

1829 Quarter Eagle, MS65 Prooflike
First Year of Reduced Diameter
BD-1, Only Dies for the Date



11009 1829 BD-1, High R.4, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. The Philadelphia Mint struck quarter eagles with a close collar for the first time in 1829, when a small mintage of 3,403 pieces was accomplished. The close collar technology resulted in a smaller diameter coinage (18.2 mm), with high rims and beaded borders. Chief Engraver William Kneass modified the design only slightly to accommodate the new dimensions. The close collar improved striking quality and the high rims protected the fields and devices from excessive wear, resulting in a more attractive coinage. A single die pair was used to strike all the quarter eagles in 1829 and this was the only use of both dies. Unfortunately, widespread hoarding and melting decimated the small mintage and the 1829 Capped Head Left quarter eagle is an elusive issue today. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 70-90 examples in all grades.

The present coin is the only Prooflike example certified by PCGS and it boasts the second-highest numerical grade at that service, shared with two nonprooflike examples (8/22). The first auction appearance of this coin we can trace is in lot 361 of RARCOA's section of Auction '85:

"1829 Capped Bust Type. Left. Small size. First year of the new design by William Kneass. Very Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. A really flashy coin with deep Proof-like surfaces. From a mintage of 3,403. In the past, some quarter eagles of comparable quality have incorrectly been labeled as proofs."

Harry W. Bass, Jr. purchased this coin from the sale and it has been off the market for the last 37 years. This spectacular Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with the star centers fully delineated and intricate detail on Liberty's hair and the eagle's talons. The well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces display deeply reflective prooflike fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. A few amber alloy spots are evident on the reverse. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 3 in 65 (1 in 65 Prooflike), 1 finer (8/22).

Ex: Auction '85 (RARCOA, 7/1985), lot 361; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection HBCC #3026.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# BFW7, PCGS# 45523 Base PCGS# 7669

1830 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle, MS66+
BD-1 Variety, Only Dies for the Date
Finest-Certified Example
CAC-Approved Quality



11010 1830 BD-1, R.4, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. The Philadelphia Mint struck a small production of 4,540 Capped Head Left quarter eagles in 1830. A single pair of dies was used to produce all the coins. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse die was used to strike all quarter eagles (both proofs and business strikes) from 1830 through the end of the design type in 1834. A repunched U in UNITED makes it easy to identify this reverse throughout its long career. Thanks to the extensive hoarding and melting that all United States gold coinage suffered during this era, the 1830 Capped Head Left quarter eagle is an elusive issue today. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 80-100 examples in all grades.

The present coin is the finest-certified example seen by either of the leading grading services, by virtue of its Plus designation (8/22). We can only trace this example back as far as lot 363 of RARCOA's section of Auction '85, where it was described as:

"1830 Capped Bust Type, Left. Incredibly well struck. GEM BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED. An amazing coin that is truly superb in all respects. Struck in greenish gold, it has highly reflective surfaces and is totally free of any imperfections of any kind. A prized specimen that must really be rated AMONG THE FINEST KNOWN."

We have little to add to RARCOA's description, except to note that the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC and the overall eye appeal of this piece is terrific. The Registry Set collector will find no suitable replacement for this coin, once this lot has passed. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Auction '85 (RARCOA, 7/1985), lot 363; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection HBCC #3027.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# BFW8, PCGS# 45524 Base PCGS# 7670

PROOF EARLY QUARTER EAGLE

1833 Quarter Eagle, PR63 Cameo
 Second-Rarest Capped Head Issue
 Sole Certified Cameo Proof at PCGS



11011 1833 PR63 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. By the early 1830s, mintages of Capped Head quarter eagles topped out at about 4,000 pieces. Rising gold prices was the culprit, and the situation did not change until the Coinage Act of 1834 took effect, ending the destruction of gold coins by reducing gold content by 6%. At the same time, the Classic Head design replaced the Capped Head motif, signaling the end of a low-mintage gold coinage that is eagerly collected today and considered the mark of an advanced collection.

Coinage minted prior to the newly enacted legislation was worth more than face value and no longer circulated to any extent, nor were any coins preserved except for a few fortunate exceptions. Among the few old-tenor coins saved was a tiny number recognized today as proofs. The 1833 Capped Head issue is only slightly more available than the rare 1834 With Motto quarter eagles in either circulation strike format or as proofs. Most of the circulation strike mintage was melted, and proofs were made in only small numbers. David Akers estimated five or six 1833 quarter eagle proofs survive. PCGS has certified just this solitary 1833 proof — the only one at that service in either Cameo or non-Cameo format (8/22).

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. *Museum Sylloge* adds clarity to the possible appearances of other 1833 Classic Head proofs, although some of the coins mentioned are actually prooflike circulation strikes and would not be called proofs today. There is likely some duplication within the listing. Notable examples include: the 1890 Parmelee Collection by New York Coin & Stamp Co.; the 1914 John G. Mills Collection specimen sold by the Chapman brothers; a 1914 William F. Gable Collection example sold by S.H. Chapman; the 1944 J.F. Bell Collection coin by Stack's; a 1945 Hall Collection example by Stack's; the 1948 Collection coin by Numismatic Gallery; and the exceptional 1982 Eliasberg Collection by Bowers and Ruddy Galleries. The Eliasberg coin appears on NGC's current population report as PR67 Cameo, and another high-grade proof is the impounded NNC coin in the Smithsonian Institution, from the original Mint collection in 1838.

This Harry Bass Core Collection coin is vibrantly lustrous, with strong contrast between sharply defined, richly frosted motifs and mirrorlike fields. It is second in quarter eagle rarity only to its 1834 Capped Head counterpart. The coin displays the E PLURIBUS UNUM motto above the eagle's head — a device that was abandoned on the subsequent Classic Head design, not to return until 1908 Indian Head quarter eagles. We expect strong bidding for this outstanding example, renowned for its unimpeachable quality, dramatic mirroring, and spectacular eye appeal.

Purchased from Stanley Kesselman, November 8, 1978.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
 NGC ID# BFWL, PCGS# 7688

PROOF CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLE

1834 Classic Head Quarter Eagle, PR64 Cameo Elite Small Head Proof, HM-1



11012 1834 Classic Head, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.7, HM-1 Small Head. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The Haynor-McCloskey reference aptly states: "Classic Head Proof coins are truly one of the rarest treasures in the history of U.S. coins." No official proof mintages are recorded, yet a small number of true proofs certainly exist. The 1834 issue is especially important considering the King of Siam proof set and other diplomatic sets included 1834 proof quarter eagles as representative of U.S. coinage. Formation of those sets necessitated striking proofs that otherwise might not exist today.

John Dannreuther lists the Harry Bass Core Collection coin as fifth in his list of significant examples, while the Haynor-McCloskey reference lists it fourth among HM-1 proofs. The Dannreuther rating might move up a notch, since his book was written before the Bass specimen achieved its MS64 Cameo PCGS rating with CAC endorsement. All 1834 Classic Head proofs are from the HM-1, JD-1 Small Head dies except the Smithsonian Institution's example, which is from the HM-4, JD-2 Large Head die pair. About a dozen proofs were struck in total for the 1834 Classic Head issue, from which as many as eight pieces are confirmed to survive.

The 1834 Classic Head design opened the door for gold coinage to circulate freely and to be used successfully for foreign trade. A change in the gold-to-silver ratio accompanied the new design, reducing the quarter eagle's gold value by 6%, causing a prompt end to hoarding and widespread melting of U.S. gold coinage. Visually, the new design's Small Head format (HM-1) features Liberty's uppermost back curls aligned in a straight line, almost forming a 90° right angle at the back of the head. That feature was soon modified on the other 1834 die pairings, which employ a Large Head design showing Liberty's curls larger and cascading in a more natural way.

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection coin came out of the 1982 United States Gold Collection (Eliasberg) sale.

The coin's earlier provenance is not as clear. Traditionally, the Harry Bass Core Collection coin is traced back to the Wilharm Collection, which was presented by B. Max Mehl in 1921. There, Mehl observed:

"1834 new type, small Liberty head to left, wavy hair, band inscribed Liberty; date below, 13 stars; reverse as last but without motto. Yellow gold. Magnificent perfect brilliant Proof, sharp. This is not a bright Uncirculated specimen but a really struck Proof and as perfect as is possible to obtain. And as such I consider it of excessive rarity."

One can only admire B. Max Mehl's salesmanship, but because no image accompanies the Wilharm proof there remains a question if that coin is indeed the Harry Bass Core Collection example. We have confirmed John M. Clapp purchased a proof 1834 Classic Head quarter eagle out of the May 1906 H.P. Smith auction, so it is possible that coin stayed with Clapp collection throughout the many years preceding the sale of Eliasberg's monumental gold collection. The Clapp notebook confirms the H.P. Smith purchase, without mentioning an example from the Wilharm sale.

This brilliant, mirrored proof is boldly contrasted and razor-sharp throughout both sides. A few minor, light marks account for the near-Gem Cameo designation, yet eye appeal is exceptional as is its provenance, even with its earliest history still a matter of debate. CAC approval confirms the high quality of this decidedly Choice proof.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 87710

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLE

1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle, MS64
Iconic, Low-Mintage Gold Rush Issue
First United States Commemorative Coin
High-Value Philadelphia Mint Counterstamp



11013 1848 CAL. MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The 1848 CAL. quarter eagle enjoys impressive credentials when compared to other elite coins within the U.S. gold series. It is considered the first true commemorative coin issued by the U.S. Mint, and ranks among the most highly sought issues within the lengthy and popular quarter eagle series. It is also a rare counterstamp on a U.S. gold coin, and fits among the highest-valued additions to any number of specialized collections. In short, the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle richly deserves its secure place among the 100 Greatest U.S. Coins.

The discovery of California gold had far-reaching impact on virtually all aspects of American society, inspired by the irresistible lure of untold riches that captivated the public's imagination. An early stream of adventurers and speculators filtered into California in the mid-to-late 1840s, even prior to the rich finds at Sutter's Mill in 1848. Word of even greater golden treasure, whether rumored or real, precipitated an unprecedented Gold Rush that was in full force by land and sea by the end of 1848.

California's military governor, Colonel Richard B. Mason, dispatched a party to Sutter's Mill shortly after the initial discovery in January 1848, for the purposes of map-making and to acquire newly mined gold samples. Within a few months, Mason had 228 ounces of gold in his possession, which he sent to Washington via Lieutenant Lucien Loeser, who served as a trusted courier. Loeser embarked for Washington on August 17, 1848 via the shortcut route across the Isthmus of Panama.

Upon his arrival in Washington in early December, Loeser presented the first samples of California gold to Secretary of War William Marcy, who promptly showed the small sampling to President James K. Polk. Polk's annual December address to Congress did much to stoke the great California Gold Rush:

"The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service who have visited the mineral district and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation."

The 228-ounce gold deposit was delivered to the Philadelphia Mint by Lt. Loeser on December 9, with instructions for Mint Director Robert M. Patterson from William Marcy:

"As many may wish to procure specimens made with California gold, by exchanging other coin for it, I would suggest that it be made into quarter eagles with a distinguishing mark on each, if any variation from the ordinary issues from the Mint would be proper and could be conveniently made."

Thus, the decision to strike and imprint a limited quarter eagle mintage was made. After the gold was properly assayed, parted, and alloyed, 1,389 quarter eagles were struck. Each coin was then individually counterstamped by hand using a curved, three-letter "CAL." prepared punch. It was a time-consuming process taking about five weeks from the time the deposit was made.

Possibly, the CAL. mark was applied while the coin was in the die, since there is no flattening seen on the coin's obverse opposite the area where the counterstamp was applied. Or, the Mint may have prepared a custom jig to receive the CAL. imprint, similarly cushioned to protect the obverse. Perhaps Mint employees perfected the technique when the enigmatic "E" and "L" counterstamps appeared on certain 1815 and 1825 quarter dollar coins, which some researchers believe are similar Mint-applied counterstamps. The CAL. imprint position varies coin-by-coin, usually with the outside-left curve of C in CAL. aligned below the left top serif on the second T of STATES. Some examples stray widely from that mark, either up or down and left or right. A few coins show bounce doubling (or trebling) from the CAL. punch, and others display minor unevenness as if the counterstamp was obliquely applied — all confirming a time-consuming hand process by the Mint.

This is a sparkling near-Gem CAL. quarter eagle, with partially prooflike fields that complement vivid, frosty luster at the margins. Lightly frosted devices offer bold contrast against vibrant, green-gold fields. The coin was acquired by Harry W. Bass, Jr. from Abe Kosoff in 1972, one of several remarkable gold coins acquired in a similar manner from Abe Kosoff during that period. It has been viewed many times by the public as part of the remarkable Harry Bass Core Collection, unseen at auction for 50 years until this important appearance.

Roster of Significant Examples

- 1. MS68★ NGC.** Clausen Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3419, \$402,500; Madison Collection (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3091, \$345,000; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020), lot 3774, \$300,000.
- 2. MS68 NGC.** New York Coin & Stamp Co., sold privately 7/1905; John H. Clapp Collection, sold intact via Stack's in 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 145, \$41,800; Auction '85 (Superior, 7/1985), lot 923, \$46,200; Great Lakes Collection; Mike Storeim; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1992); Franklinton Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2006), lot 1201, \$322,000.
- 3. MS67+ PCGS.** No provenance recorded.
- 4. MS67 NGC.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 3007, \$161,000.
- 5. MS66 PCGS.** Morris Evans Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 291, \$156,500.
- 6. MS66 NGC.** Fort Lauderdale Elite (Superior, 1/2005), lot 972, \$149,500.
- 7. MS65 Uncertified.** Numismatic Gallery (Abe Kosoff, 7/1942), lot 239, \$150; unknown intermediaries; New England Rare Coin Auctions (7/1979), lot 73, \$42,000.
- 8. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, MS65, Prooflike, Uncertified.** Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection, sold privately 3/1923; John Work Garrett Collection; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 762, \$70,000.
- 9. MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Purchased from Abe Kosoff in 1972; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 1012). **The present coin.**
- 10. MS64 PCGS.** Henry Miller Collection (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5027, \$115,000; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2012), lot 4269, \$115,000.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 25HA, PCGS# 7749

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1855-S Three Dollar, MS64
The Sole Finest Known
Stunning CAC-Endorsed Rarity



11014 1855-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. When it comes to finest known, few coins in the three dollar gold series hold that status with as much clout and significance as the 1855-S offered here. Three dollar gold pieces circulated little in the East, particularly after the 1850s, due to a lack of commercial necessity for the odd denomination. However, San Francisco issues lived a different life; in Gold Rush-era California and the years closely following before the Civil War, gold coinage was the bedrock of commerce. The 1855-S three dollar's mintage of 6,600 coins served heavy Western commercial needs, not so much because of its denomination, but because of its mere physical presence in the region and metallic composition.

In his *Analysis of Auction Records* (1976), David Akers recorded only three appearances of a surviving Mint State 1855-S in a survey of more than 200 auction catalogs. Walter Breen (1988) suggested that only two or three Mint State pieces were known, and the more recent Bowers-Winter reference *The United States \$3 Gold Pieces 1854-1889* increases that survival estimate to only "3 or 4" known. Including the incredible Bass coin, PCGS and NGC combined have reportedly certified only seven Mint State coins, including possible duplications (8/22). Since our Auction Archives began in 1993, we have previously handled only two Mint State 1855-S three dollar pieces. One of these was the singular MS63 NGC coin, which, until the Bass piece was certified, stood as the sole finest example on the published *Population* reports. That coin realized \$64,625 in our August 2017 ANA Signature, lot 4107, which stands as the auction record the 1855-S to this day.

The Bass MS64 PCGS CAC coin has never been tested at public auction. According to Akers, this piece came out of the Krug Collection. Fred Sweeney purchased the Emerson Krug Collection in 1972 and subsequently listed the coins in a fixed price list in the October 4, 1972 issue of *Coin World*. The 1855-S three dollar piece was described as "very choice BU," "much tougher than most believe," and listed for \$850. Apparently, the coin was sold to Bass after the ad was submitted to *Coin World* but before it went to print, as *Bass Museum Sylloge* records indicate that he purchased the coin from Sweeney on September 18, a couple of weeks prior to the coin appearing in the *Coin World* price list.

The appearance of the coin is exemplified in luminous, satiny mint luster and boldly struck design elements. Impressively sharp strike definition characterizes the headdress and the reverse wreath bowknot, while the fields retain a glint of semiprooflike reflectivity when angled beneath a light. A few tiny marks are all that deny full Gem classification, and CAC does not hesitate to award this piece a green sticker, marking it high-end for its given grade. Untouchable for collectors for half a century, this piece reignites the possibility of collectors forming high-end, competitive collections of three dollar gold pieces. This finest-known 1855-S has no equal, and no substitute.

Roster of Significant Examples

1. **MS64 PCGS.** Emerson Krug Collection, per David Akers; Fred Sweeney fixed price list *Coin World* (10/4/1972); purchased by Harry Bass via private treaty from Sweeney (9/18/1972); 1972; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 4005). **The present coin.**
2. **MS63 NGC.** ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4107, \$64,625.
3. **MS62+ PCGS.** Rovensky and Hoffecker Collections (B. Max Mehl, 11/1954), lot 2660; Bareford Collection (Stack's, 12/1978), lot 126; James and Margaret Carter Collection (Stack's, 1/1986), lot 110; Buddy Ebsen Collection (Superior 5/1987), lot 2398; Great Lakes Collection; Hanks & Associates, sold privately as an entire collection in 10/2005; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's, 2/2016), lot 3093, \$55,225; D.L. Hansen Collection (PCGS Set Registry).
4. **MS61 PCGS.** Hayden Collection (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 4378, \$31,200.
5. **AU58 PCGS CAC.** Regency Auction XVI (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 2/2016), lot 409, not sold.
6. **AU58 PCGS CAC.** Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 3288, \$18,800.
7. **AU58 PCGS.** Allison Park Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2004), lot 976, \$19,550.
8. **AU58 PCGS.** Michael I. Keston Collection (Superior, 1/1996), lot 39), \$12,050.
9. **AU58 PCGS.** Philadelphia 2000 (Heritage, 8/2000), lot 7193, \$7,188.
10. **AU58 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4559, \$10,925.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 25M7, PCGS# 7973

1857-S Three Dollar, MS64
Stunning CAC-Endorsed Rarity
Firmly Within the Condition Census



11015 1857-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The rarity of Mint State 1857-S three dollar pieces is legendary among series specialists. A Q. David Bowers survey of 5,000 auction catalogs from 1960 and earlier produced only eight appearances of a Mint State coin, although Bowers notes (in *United States \$3 Gold Pieces 1854-1889*) that those auctions may represent multiple appearances of just a few different coins. David Akers, in his *Analysis of Auction Records* (1976), recorded appearances of only three Uncirculated examples in a survey of auctions dating as far back as 1945. Akers wrote:

“Only the 1855-S had fewer combined auction records in AU and unc. In fact, the 1857-S had the 10th lowest total number of auction records in the entire series and the fifth (sixth if one counts the 1873 Closed 3) lowest number among the regular issue series. This is one of four regularly issued dates in the series of which I have never seen a mint state specimen. ... The vast majority of known specimens are VF or less as evidenced by the fact that 53 out of the 79 auction records are for low grade pieces.”

The Bass coin was considered to be the finest example of the date known when it appeared in RARCOA's session of Auction '81. Four years later, it was described as the second finest example known in Auction '85, where Bass acquired it. At the time, the only other example known that would have rivaled it in condition was a Choice Uncirculated piece that would later end up in the D. Brent Pogue Collection. Today, however, the Pogue coin is graded MS64 PCGS, the same condition as the Bass coin, but the Bass coin is CAC endorsed, while the Pogue piece is not. Regardless of which one of these two pieces is technically finer, they rank — by a large margin — as the two finest 1857-S three dollar pieces surviving from the “old era” of numismatic and commercial channels. Today, six newly recovered Mint State coins were salvaged from the most recent excavation of the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck, including two coins that PCGS has graded MS65 and MS67, respectively. However, those coins will never have the history and numismatic legacy associated with the Bass coin. It is also telling that, even after the salvage of pieces from the *Central America*, the Bass coin remains firmly within the Condition Census for the issue.

Shimmering, softly frosted sun-gold and honey luster adorns each side. The central devices are exceptionally sharp, and eye appeal is simply outstanding. Minor field marks prevent full Gem classification, but among 1857-S three dollar pieces, the surface quality is incredible. We have previously handled only two Mint State 1857-S coins, both of which appeared in our auctions well over a decade ago. The finer of those two coins was an MS62 PCGS piece, which realized \$57,500 in our August 2007 ANA Signature — a price that stood as the auction record for the date until the Pogue coin appeared in Stack's Bowers' 2016 sale of that collection and realized \$76,375. The Bass coin, with its history, pedigree, and CAC-endorsed technical excellence and eye appeal, stands poised to push the auction record bar even higher. Population: 2 in 64, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 1 finer (8/22).

Roster of Significant Examples

1. **MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*, holdered with a pinch of gold dust from the shipwreck (Great Collections, 8/2021), lot 1032900, \$367,875.
2. **MS65 PCGS.** Recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*, holdered with a pinch of gold dust from the shipwreck.
3. **MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Auction '81 (RARCOA, 7/1981), lot 395, realized \$20,000; Auction '85 (RARCOA, 7/1985), lot 398, realized \$20,350 to Bass; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 4009). **The present coin.**
4. **MS64 PCGS.** Dorothy Gershenson Collection, sold privately; Great Lakes Collection; Hanks and Associates, sold privately as an entire collection in 10/2005; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's, 2/2016), lot 3097, \$76,375; D.L. Hansen Collection.
5. **MS63 PCGS.** Recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*, holdered with a pinch of gold dust from the shipwreck (Legend Rare Coin Auctions 1/2019), lot 380, not sold; South Texas Collection (PCGS Set Registry).
6. **MS62+ PCGS.** ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1876, \$57,500; Bob R. Simpson Collection; D.L. Hansen Collection duplicate.
7. **MS61 PCGS.** Recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*, holdered with a pinch of gold dust from the shipwreck (Heritage, 7/2019), lot 3162, \$26,400; Oak Collection (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 5/2022), lot 204, \$34,075.
8. **MS61 PCGS.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 5/2004), lot 399, \$18,400.
9. **MS60 PCGS.** Recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*, holdered with a pinch of gold dust from the shipwreck.
10. **MS60 NGC.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1602, \$14,950.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 25MB, PCGS# 7977

1860-S Three Dollar Gold, MS64
The Incredible Finest-Known Example
CAC Approved, A Numismatic Prize



11016 1860-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The Bass 1860-S three dollar gold piece has long, established recognition as the finest known, and by a large margin. In the 1860s, Walter Breen considered the 1860-S unknown in Uncirculated condition. David Akers, in his *Analysis of Auction Records* (1976), recorded only five auction appearances of a coin described as Mint State, most of which occurred prior to 1950. He also stated that he had never personally seen a Mint State example. Moreover, a few of the coins once described as Mint State in contemporary auction catalogs were later called AU, further muddying the water regarding the actual rarity of Mint State pieces. By modern grading standards, 10 submissions have qualified for Uncirculated classification at PCGS and NGC, but the vast majority of these reside in MS60 and MS61 grades and may well represent duplicate submissions of just two or three coins. The Condition Census of the this issue is composed of two MS62 coins and the lone MS64 Bass coin — all housed in PCGS holders. Of these, the Bass coin stands apart not only in terms of preservation, but also luster, with surfaces that are significantly more radiant than any other 1860-S three dollar known.

This piece came out of the Eliasberg estate in 1982. It was previously in the Clapp estate collection. The Bass *Sylloge* as well as the Eliasberg catalog record John M. Clapp acquiring the coin from the William Dickinson Collection sale by the Chapman brothers in March 1894, but that provenance is apparently an error, as no 1860-S three dollar piece was offered in that sale. Other possible origins of this piece can be ignored for any period after the Clapp family was active, although a coin listed in a 1907 Elmer S. Sears fixed price list, referenced in *United States \$3 Gold Pieces 1854-1889*, by Bowers and Winter, may provide a possible first appearance of this piece. The price list stated:

“1860 San Francisco Mint. A magnificent impression of this great rarity and in full mint bloom. Of a beautiful frosty lustre, and absolutely finest specimen known. Impossible to be finer. \$40.”

While no direct connection is known between the coin Sears listed in 1907 and the Bass specimen, Sears’ description of the 1907 coin could easily be applied to this piece. Luster glistens across untouched and remarkably unabraded surfaces, with only a few trivial marks seen under a loupe. The usual touch of strike softness occurs on the wreath bowknot, but overall eye appeal is simply stunning for an 1860-S. Only a handful of Mint State 1860-S three dollar pieces have appeared at auction in recent years, and collectors have had little to choose from in terms of quality. The auction record was set by an MS61 PCGS coin in a Legend Numismatics auction in May 2022. The Bass coin, being offered here for only the second time in at least a century, will undoubtedly raise that bar. As was noted in the Eliasberg catalog, the offering of this coin may be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Population: 1 in 64, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (8/22).

Roster of Significant Examples

1. **MS64 PCGS.** William Dickinson, MD Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 3/1894), mis-cited, as there was no 1860-S \$3 in this sale; John M. Clapp Collection; John H. Clapp Collection, sold intact via Stack’s in 1942; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 285, \$20,900; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 4013). **The present coin.**
2. **MS62 PCGS.** Bob R. Simpson Collection; D.L. Hansen Collection.
3. **MS62 PCGS.** Alex Shuford Collection; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 672, \$19,550.
4. **MS61 PCGS.** Hank Daughtry Collection; Hanks and Associates, sold privately in 8/2006; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (Stack’s Bowers / Sotheby’s, 2/2016), lot 3101, \$25,850.
5. **MS61 PCGS.** Jerome David Kern Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 203; 115th Sale (B. Max Mehl, 11/1954), lot 2669; Harold L. Bareford Collection (Stack’s 12/1978), lot 130; Huberman Collection (Stack’s Bowers, 4/2022), lot 3092, \$28,800.
6. **MS61 PCGS.** Oak Collection (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 5/2022), lot 208, \$37,600; JNP Collection (PCGS Set Registry).
7. **MS61 PCGS.** Provenance unknown.
8. **MS61 NGC.** Rosemont Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 5820, \$30,550; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5385, \$28,200; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4256, \$22,325.
9. **MS61 NGC.** Heathrow Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2006), lot 1507, \$32,200.
10. **MS61 NGC.** Dallas Bank (H. Jeff Browning) Collection (Sotheby’s/Stack’s, 10/2001), lot 329, \$17,250; Randolph S. Rothschild Collection (Stack’s 10/2003), lot 2109, \$19,550.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 25ME, PCGS# 7981

1872 Three Dollar, MS65
Sole Deep Mirror Prooflike Example
A Condition Census Rarity



11017 1872 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Although never ranked among the rarest issues in the three dollar series from an overall perspective, the 1872 is among the most challenging condition rarities of this denomination struck at the Philadelphia Mint. It has been estimated in the past that as few as 20 to 30 Mint State examples survive, while current certified population figures suggest two to three times that many are known. The vast majority of reported Mint State examples are in MS61 or MS62 and may not have qualified for Mint State in years past. Only 23 coins are reported in MS63 or better grades (8/22), and this figure likely includes duplications; since our Auction Archives began in 1993, we have seen an MS63 or better 1872 on only eight prior occasions, and we have never handled a Gem. The Bass coin, offered here, is not only a high Condition Census example with strong claims to argue for finest known, it is the sole finest example we have ever offered at auction.

This coin's quality stems from impeccable preservation a sharp, early-die-state strike that leave it with mirrorlike fields and pronounced cameo contrast. In fact, for decades this piece was thought to be a proof striking, and that is how it found its way into the Bass collection of proof three dollar gold pieces.

Prooflike qualities are not unusual on 1872 three dollar pieces. In his *Analysis of Auction Records* (1976), David Akers wrote:

"A number of extremely choice and fully proof-like first strike uncs exist, and they rank with the uncs of 1877 and 1879 as the most deceptive in the series. Only 30 proofs were minted and they are just as rare as that small mintage would indicate. However, a glance at auction records below indicates that 26 'proofs' have been offered in our 238 catalogue survey. It is my opinion, however, that many of those offered were not really proofs at all but rather first strike uncs, which, as I indicated, can be very deceptive. As was *always* the case, however, different dies were used for the proofs than were used for business strikes, and on the 1872, the position of the date is markedly different on proofs than it is on business strikes."

In *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther adds:

"[T]he Harry Bass Core Collection has a very deceptive example that has been called a Proof by nearly every numismatist that has examined it. Mr. Bass included it in his complete Proof set and considered it a Proof. However, the author recently realized it was not a Proof, as it has the die pair used for the circulation strikes. It is just as deceptive as an 1870 circulation strike that was called a Proof by several grading services, until the author proved that two different dated dies were used for the two formats."

Bass purchased this coin privately from Abe Kosoff in July 1973. It displays glistening luster throughout the devices, while the fields glimmer with watery reflectivity. Rich sun-gold hues adorn each side, while just a few faint hairline marks are discernible in the fields and on the cheek. The strike is sharp, save for minor, localized softness on the central wreath bowknot and the corresponding upper-rear tips of the headdress. A visually and technically stunning example. Condition Census: 1 in MS65+, 1 in MS66 Prooflike, 1 in MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike (8/22). Ex: Purchased from Abe Kosoff (7/23/1973).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
 PCGS# 97994 Base PCGS# 7994

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1854 Three Dollar, PR65 Cameo Sole Finest Known



11018 1854 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.7. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The year 1854 marks the beginning of the three dollar gold dollar series. The issue is always popular with collectors for that reason, and thankfully, examples are readily accessible in circulation-strike format with 138,618 pieces struck. That mintage stands as the highest in the entire set from 1854 to 1889, although the 1878 is more plentiful.

Proof availability is a different matter. It is believed that only 20 coins were struck, of which 10 to 12 examples survive, according to John Dannreuther. The Harry Bass Core Collection Coin is the sole finest among them. It features several pedigree-identifying alloy spots on the obverse. Yellow-gold surfaces display a thick layer of frost over the devices, contrasting appreciably against the deep mirrors. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/22).

A Roster of Significant Examples

1. PR65 Cameo PCGS. Abe Kosoff, sold privately on 8/3/1971; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 4001). **The present coin.**

2. PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5782; John H. Clapp Collection, sold intact via Stack's in 1942; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 272, \$39,600; Ed Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 96, \$44,000; Ohringer Family Trust Holdings, Part II (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2008), lot 1231, \$149,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4815, \$138,000; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 6/2012), lot 4244, not sold; New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3837, \$164,500.

3. PR64 Cameo PCGS. John Work Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 417, \$45,000; Wayne S. Rich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/2002), lot 192, \$73,600.

4. PR63 Cameo CAC. Tom Bender Collection (PCGS Set Registry).

5. PR63 Cameo PCGS. Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 3/2005), lot 2279, \$89,700.

6. PR63 Cameo PCGS. Chicago 1991 (RARCOA, 8/1991), lot 957, \$17,600; Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 5/2003), lot 3628, \$51,750; Dr. Robert J. Loewinger Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3121, \$74,750; Pre-Long Beach (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2008), lot 2340, \$97,750; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 3346, \$66,125; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2144, not sold; Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3461, not sold; Chicago ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2011), lot 7634, not sold; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5329, \$64,625; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3340, \$58,750; New York Signature (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 5351, \$58,750.

7. PR63 Cameo. National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, grade per John Dannreuther.

8. PR62 PCGS. Rich Uhrich Collection (Stack's, 2/2008), lot 2125, \$60,000; Kupersmith Once in a Lifetime Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/2010), lot 4985, \$38,614.

9. PR62 NGC. Grand Central (Paramount, 11/1967), lot 796; John Jay Pittman Collection, Part II (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1886, \$33,000; Heathrow Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2006), lot 1487, \$64,400; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2006), lot 2145, \$57,500; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2007), lot 2308, not sold (Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 5110, \$56,400.

10. PR61 NGC. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4264, \$30,550; Chinook Collection (Heritage, 4/2019), lot 3851 (as NGC PR61 1853472001), \$38,400.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 289R, PCGS# 88017

1864 Three Dollar, PR64+ Deep Cameo
Terrific Field-Device Contrast
Condition Census Quality



11019 1864 PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.6. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Three dollar gold production fell to just 2,630 circulation strikes in 1864, down nearly 50% from the preceding year. With the Civil War still raging, gold did not circulate in the East. Instead, coins would have been ordered at a premium and likely used for overseas payments. Dave Bowers calls the 1864 “one of the rarer \$3 gold pieces of its era, with fewer than 200 coins believed to exist, of which nearly all show evidence of wear, sometimes excessive.”

Proofs of the 1864 three dollar are even more challenging. A total of 50 pieces were manufactured for sale to collectors, but only a small fraction of them exist. John Dannreuther estimates 14 to 16 representatives survive, writing, “one can surprise that some buyers spent them during financially tough times.”

PCGS reports 24 total grading events for the 1864 proof three dollar gold piece, but that certainly includes a significant number of resubmissions. Twelve of them are in non-Cameo, while three are in Cameo and nine are in Deep Cameo. The Bass representative in PR64+ Deep Cameo is surpassed by only two coins in PR65 and one in PR65+ in that contrast category. It takes third place on Dannreuther's list of significant examples for the issue. Each side showcases frosty yellow-gold devices set against seemingly jet-black, deeply reflective fields. Strike definition is absolutely needle-sharp. A small vertical scrape below Liberty's eye identifies the coin. Population: 6 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 2 finer (8/22).

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (*Stack's*, 5/1970), lot 763.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 28A4, PCGS# 98027

1868 Three Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo
Tied for Finest at PCGS



11020 1868 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.6. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The official mintage of 1868 three dollar gold pieces comprised 4,850 circulation strikes and 25 proofs, most of which were struck in medal alignment. John Dannreuther provides the following commentary in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part I*:

"All the reported gold Proofs were delivered on February 20, 1868, so we may conclude that those with the medal alignment were struck on this date or a day or two before and represent the reported mintage. Of course, A. Loudon Snowden was the Chief Coiner from 1866 to 1876 and struck 'extras' for the 'friends of the Mint' on numerous occasions. Chief Engraver James B. Longacre noted in his journal in 1867 that the new Chief Coiner (Snowden, of course) had struck regular issue coins in copper without his permission!"

Proofs struck in coin alignment, should they exist, would have been struck at a different time. Either way, survival estimates range from as few as a dozen coins to as many as 20 pieces for the entire issue. The Harry Bass Core Collection proof coin is one of the finest, though all should be considered major rarities. Dannreuther provided an assessment of PR66 before it was recently sent to PCGS, who assigned a grade of PR65 Deep Cameo — tied for finest at that service with the Tom Bender coin.

Eye appeal is phenomenal. The razor-sharp relief elements exhibit a blanket of yellow-gold frost, and they stand out against the surrounding watery fields. A tiny spot in the obverse field adjacent to the I in AMERICA will identify the Bass coin in future appearances. Population: 2 in 65 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased from Abe Kosoff (7/23/1973).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 28A8, PCGS# 98031

1875 Three Dollar, PR65 Deep Cameo
Famous Proof-Only Rarity
Among the Finest Known



11021 1875 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.6. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The year 1875 is a famously rare date in the realm of American gold coinage. Aside from the double eagle, all gold denominations struck at the Philadelphia Mint that year are major rarities. Just 100 eagles were produced, plus 200 half eagles, 400 quarter eagles, and 400 gold dollars. No three dollar gold pieces were struck at all for circulation. Merely 20 proofs were officially coined for collectors, though perhaps another five or so pieces were struck off the books, as was common practice among Mint officials during this decade. Whether any of those extra proofs were struck after 1875 has yet to be determined, but John Dannreuther explains in his proof gold reference:

“No matter whether they are all Originals or some of them turn out to be Restrikes, the allure of the 1875 date makes the Proofs special in the eyes of collectors. Whenever an example is sold, bidding is intense and the price realized is always multiples of what a common Proof three dollar coin would command — this is expected of course, as there are no circulations strike for this year.”

We have no reason to doubt that interest in the present Deep Cameo Gem will live up to that tradition of spirited competition. Orange-gold surfaces display exceptional field-device contrast, with the frosty raised motifs appearing to float over the glassy mirrors. Definition is predictably bold with only a few points of trivial incompleteness on the middle cotton bolls. The Harry W. Bass, Jr. representative of this famous key date ranks among the finest examples known. Population: 3 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (8/22).

A Roster of Significant Examples

- 1. PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS.** H. Jeff Browning “Dallas Bank” Collection (Sotheby’s/Stack’s, 10/2001), lot 345, \$103,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 3014, \$126,500; Dr. Robert J. Loewinger Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3123, \$218,500; Kupersmith Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/2010), lot 5041, \$253,000; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (Stack’s Bowers / Sotheby’s, 2/2016), lot 3117, \$329,000.
- 2. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Richmond Collection, Part I (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 1288, \$166,750; Blowing Rock Collection (Heritage, 11/2006), lot 2148, \$253,000; Tom Bender Collection.
- 3. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Abe Kosoff, sold privately on 7/23/1973; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 4030). **The present coin.**
- 4. PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin and Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 1398, \$51; “C” (per S.H. Chapman’s priced/named catalog on the Newman Numismatic Portal); Lincoln T. Seagrave; C.S. Wilcox Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 11/1901), lot 150; John M. Clapp Collection; John H. Clapp Collection, sold intact via Stack’s in 1942; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 301, \$110,000; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 283, \$80,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4818, \$218,500.
- 5. PR65 PCGS.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2001), lot 8164; Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 7743, \$117,875.
- 6. PR65 Cameo NGC.** Henry Chapman, sold privately; Albert Holden, circa 1908; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 721, \$110,000; Public Auction Sale (Stack’s 3/1994), lot 1480; HBC Collection (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4643, \$228,000.
- 7. PR64 Cameo PCGS CAC.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/1997), lot 357, not sold; Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 7744, \$75,900; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4266, \$164,500; Hoiner Collection (PCGS Set Registry).
- 8. PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2006), lot 1053, \$175,375; Bob R. Simpson Collection; D.L. Hansen Collection.
- 9. PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Byron Reed Collection, Durham Western Heritage, Museum (Spink America, 10/1996), lot 174 (as part of a set); Stack’s, 3/2005, lot 2061, \$149,500; Public Auction Sale (Stack’s, 10/2005), lot 1218, \$135,125; D.L. Hansen Collection.
- 10. PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Grant Pierce Collection (Stack’s, 5/1965), lot 1262, \$21,000; Charles Jay Collection (Stack’s, 10/1967), lot 287; Theodore Ullmer Collection (Stack’s, 5/1974), lot 421, \$150,000; Freeman Collection / Auction ’81 (RARCOA, 7/1981), lot 418, \$125,000; Ed Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 118, \$88,000; Richard C. Jewell Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2005), lot 644, \$138,000; Blowing Rock Collection (Heritage, 11/2006), lot 2147, \$120,750.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 28AH, PCGS# 98039

1879 Three Dollar, PR65+ Deep Cameo
Only One Proof Finer at PCGS
Just 30 Pieces Struck



11022 1879 PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The 1879 three dollar gold piece has a reputation for being one of the more available issues in the series. That is certainly true as far as circulation strikes are concerned with an estimated 400 to 500 examples extant in Mint State plus 175 to 225 more in circulated grades, according to the the Bowers three dollar gold reference (2005). However, the date's reputation for availability does not apply to the proofs struck that year.

The 1879 three dollar gold piece claims a mintage of just 30 proofs, complementing the 3,000 coins struck for circulation. John Dannreuther writes in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part I*: "The 1879 Proof three dollar coins are another rare issue in a series full of rarities. The official mintage of 30 is thought to be accurate likely with less than 20 examples found today among museums and collections." He actually estimates just 14 to 18 coins known.

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. specimen in PR65+ Deep Cameo ranks among the best examples seen by PCGS with only a single PR66 Deep Cameo coin graded finer. This Gem has the added benefit of a green CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade, one of three at this level at that service with none finer. Eye appeal is simply extraordinary. Frosty, razor-sharp devices appear to jump out from the smooth, watery fields found on each side. Rich orange-gold color dominates. Population: 5 in 65 (3 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased privately from Stack's (10/24/1970).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 28AM, PCGS# 98043

1883 Three Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo
Popular Low-Mintage Issue



11023 1883 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. A grand total of 989 three dollar gold coins were struck in 1883, with the format breakdown as follows: 900 circulation strikes and 89 proofs. Dave Bowers writes in *The United States \$3 Gold Pieces, 1854-1889*: “The low mintage figure of the 1883 three has made it a numismatic attraction for a long time.”

Beyond its low mintage, the 1883 three dollar is particularly attractive in proof format because of its terrific production quality and absolute scarcity. While circulation strikes are fairly collectible through AU, proofs are much more challenging to locate and, as expected, are usually carefully preserved. Proof gold expert John Dannreuther estimates 40 to 55 representatives exist, while PCGS proposes a survivorship of 60 to 70 coins. That service reports 41 submissions in non-Cameo, 10 in Cameo, and 24 in Deep Cameo, which we suspect is inflated. For example, there are 11 grading events listed in PR66 Deep Cameo, which seems unlikely, if not impossible.

Of course, the Premium Gem Deep Cameo example offered here is very much the real deal and the green CAC approval sticker confirms it. Flawless surfaces exhibit profound orange-gold color. Thickly frosted and fully struck devices produce bold, eye-catching contrast against the smooth, deeply reflective fields. Between the exceptional preservation, low mintage, conditional rarity, and the terrific Bass pedigree on offer here, it would be difficult to envision a better example of the 1883 three dollar gold piece in proof format. Population: 11 in 66 Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 2 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased from Abner Kreisberg (9/12/1973).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

NGC ID# 28AS, PCGS# 98047

1887 Three Dollar, PR66+ Deep Cameo
Top-Notch Quality, CAC-Approved



11024 1887 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. With the double eagles and half eagles of 1887 struck in proof format only, all gold coins for the year benefit from the popularity of those issues. That includes the 1887 three dollar, which claims a total mintage of 6,000 circulation strikes and 160 proofs. Those totals, which are undeniably small in the broader context of American numismatics, heighten the appeal of the 1887 three dollar gold piece in both formats, though proofs are especially sought-after.

John Dannreuther estimates in *United States Proof Coins, Volume I: Gold, Part I* that as many as 90 to 100 examples survive. He writes: "This is one of the most available Proofs of this series with numerous high-grade examples with cameo and deep cameo features." Indeed, PCGS lists 57 non-Cameo grading events plus 29 submissions in Cameo and 20 in Cameo for a total of 106 problem-free proofs reported at that service. The number is undoubtedly inflated, but it reflects the relative accessibility of the 1887 in high-grades, as Dannreuther suggests. It also showcases the relative scarcity of Deep Cameo representatives like the Bass Core Collection coin offered here.

Both sides of this Plus-graded Premium Gem proof display smooth jet-black mirrors set against thickly frosted orange-gold motifs. The surfaces are essentially pristine, and visual appeal is top-notch. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased from Stanley Kesselman (7/1/1976).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 28AW, PCGS# 98051

EARLY HALF EAGLES

1795 Small Eagle Five Dollar, MS61 Scarce and Important BD-1 Variety United States Mint Inaugural Gold Issue



11025 1795 Small Eagle, BD-1, R.5, MS61 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/a. The matter of surety bonds may have contributed to a delay in striking the 1795 BD-1 Small Eagle half eagles — the first variety of America's first gold coins. It was the end of July 1795 before any five dollar gold pieces were delivered, struck from dies that rusted waiting for their time in service. The initial mintage was small, estimated as 750 to 1,500 pieces struck from the BD-1 dies. Only 40 to 50 half eagles survive from the BD-1 dies. Among them are some historic and impressive Mint State examples. Obviously, a few pieces were put aside to commemorate the inaugural gold mintage.

This attractive MS61 example is one of the few Uncirculated coins that were saved for posterity. It was acquired privately in 1962 by Jimmy Hayes for his collection, before being offered in Stack's portion of Auction '84. Harry Bass, Jr. did not miss the opportunity to acquire this important half eagle for his evolving variety set. BD-1 is the sole 1795 Small Eagle variety to feature the date numerals arranged 179 5, with the 5 widely spaced from 9 and the tip of 5 hidden in Liberty's drapery. The Bass notebook describes the variety as follows:

"OBV: BERTY repunched. Date numerals apart, spaced 179 5. Top point of 5 well imbedded in drapery. Rust lumps in lowest curls, field, date. Crack edge — left side of 9. REV: 4 berries. Leaves run into bottom of U and left base of N. Rust lumps. Lapped."

The early Mint was inexperienced at hardening dies. Some dies cracked before a single coin was struck, and others lasted for only a short time in service. The BD-1 obverse die may represent both traits, with an ubiquitous die crack that runs vertically along the left side of 9 in the date (seen on all examples), and likely fewer than 1,500 pieces produced before the die failed. Despite those factors, this coin is exceptionally well struck throughout the obverse. The reverse shows brief weakness at the eagle's neck, breast feathers, and leg plus a few remnant adjustment marks that are extremely faint across the eagle's breast, not entirely eliminated by the strike. The reverse die survived to strike an even smaller BD-2 mintage before it, too, succumbed.

Orange accents over rich, medium-gold color imparts an antique-gold appearance to semiprooflike fields, while the raised elements are lightly frosted and sharply defined for bold eye appeal. Few collectors are fortunate enough to own an example of the nation's first federal gold coinage in any grade, and only one can claim ownership of the Bass Core Collection Mint State representative, an unmatched provenance.

Ex: Jimmy Hayes, purchased at private treaty from Robert Batchelder at the 1962 ANA convention; Jimmy Hayes Collection/Auction '84 (Stack's, 7/1984), lot 1413; The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 519849 Base PCGS# 8066

1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, MS62
Rare BD-2 Variety, Small Eagle Reverse
Important First Year of Gold Coinage Issue



11026 1795 Small Eagle, BD-2, R.6 MS62 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. Harry Bass assembled a full variety set of Small Eagle five dollar gold pieces, an almost impossible task regardless of the collector's resources and resolve. A number of extremely rare varieties exist within the 1795 Small Eagle fives alone, which make up two-thirds of the 18 total die combinations and dates required. This BD-2 coin represents the fifth-rarest 1795 Small Eagle five, with about two dozen examples known in all grades. The Bass specimen ranks a solid second on the BD-2 Condition Census. This coin was acquired privately from Kagin's in 1977. Like most of the Core Collection coins, it is partially prooflike and sharply struck. Harry Bass' commentary is as follows:

"Obverse: LIBERTY repunched. Date numerals apart, evenly spaced. Top point of 5 overlies drapery. No crack at star 12. Reverse: 4 berries. Leaves run into bottom of U and left base of N. Rust lumps. Lapped."

The top reverse leaf point does not extend beyond the right upright of N in UNITED, a key to identifying the BD-2 die marriage since BD-1 is the only 1795 that has this reverse. The obverse die is much easier to confirm, with star 11 overlapping Y of LIBERTY, the only such 1795 obverse, which is shared with BD-3 and BD-4. Aside from the obvious recutting at LIBERTY, other letters and numerals show narrow recutting. Some light hairlines and minor marks account for the assigned grade, although this rare BD-2 is fully Mint State and attractive, with light olive-gold coloration and soft mint luster shining through. We expect immediate attention from half eagle specialists when this important Core Collection 1795 BD-2 example is called.

Roster of Significant Examples

- 1. MS64 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 6/2002), lot 4782, not sold; Freedom Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3491, \$201,250.00; Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 1968, \$172,500; Virginia Beach Collection (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 4616, \$184,000; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5339, \$199,750; Warsaw Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 4394, \$180,000.
 - 2. MS62 PCGS.** Kagin's, sold privately 10/1/1977; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3034). **The present coin.**
 - 3. MS62 NGC.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 6576, \$40,250; Antigo Collection (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5472, \$86,250.
 - 4. MS61 NGC.** Medio/Da Costa Gomez Collections (Stack's/American Numismatic Rarities, 6/2004), lot 1391, \$48,300; Brandywine Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2011), lot 9440, \$74,750.
 - 5. AU58 PCGS.** Blue Moon Collection, Part I (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 2309, \$54,050.
 - 6. AU58 NGC.** Chicago ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2013), lot 4469, \$52,875.
 - 7. AU55+ NGC.** Robert P. Hilt, II Collection; Liberty USA Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4272, \$42,300.
 - 8. AU55 NGC.** Donald E. Bently Collection (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5407, \$38,188.
 - 9. AU55 NGC.** Medio/Da Costa Gomez Collections (Stack's/American Numismatic Rarities, 6/2004), lot 3198, \$26,450; Rarities Sale (Stack's Bowers, 8/2016), lot 3240, \$42,300.
- From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.**
PCGS# 519851 Base PCGS# 8066

1795 Small Eagle Five, MS61
BD-3, Accessible First-Year Type Issue



11027 1795 Small Eagle, BD-3, High R.3, MS61 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. John Dannreuther correctly points out that if all the surviving examples of 1795 Small Eagle five dollar gold pieces were added together, regardless of variety or grade, the grand total for this important first-year gold type would be under 750 or so coins. Even a so-called "common" variety such as this BD-3 example survives to the maximum extent of less than 225 pieces. Mint State coins for the variety such as this pleasing MS61 example can be counted on one hand.

A die flaw from the edge to the E in UNITED defines the advanced die state for the variety, as well as a continuation of a faint die crack from star 12's inner point a short distance into the field. The diagnostic obverse feature shows star 11 solidly joined to Y and star 12, and the date numerals widely separated. This distinctive obverse die is shared on BD-2, BD-3, and BD-4. The Small Eagle reverse is unique to BD-3, with the wreath's left branch joined to the final S and the right branch separated from the O. The reverse appears to be uncracked, although some observers think the die flaw to E in UNITED may be a crack. Die sequence study indicates that BD-3 was probably the third 1795 variety coined during the late summer of that year.

This coin is plated in the May 1973 RARCOA Central States catalog as lot 163, therein described:

"SMALL EAGLE. Exceptionally choice ABOUT UNCIRCULATED specimen with lovely Proof-like luster. Virtually every strand of hair shows strongly on the obverse and only the slightest rub on the Eagle's neck, breast and leg shows on the reverse."

Harry Bass purchased the coin, believing it to be Mint State, now confirmed by PCGS in its CAC-endorsed Core Collection holder. Bass commented (as quoted in the *Sylloge*), "I grade my specimen U60 with very lovely field surfaces. All feathers in the eagle's breast are evident, but weak. The raised surface of the eagle's left leg has few feathers discernible." This exceptional BD-3 example solidly ranks within the Condition Census for the variety. Its frosted devices provide sharp contrast to the semiprooflike, light yellow-gold fields and display excellent eye appeal throughout both sides.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519852 Base PCGS# 8066

1795 Large Eagle Five Dollar, AU58
Rare BD-14 Variety
Only 14-18 Pieces Thought to Exist



11028 1795 Large Eagle, BD-14, High R.6, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c. Large Eagle five dollar gold pieces dated 1795 are extremely rare both in an absolute sense and when compared to many 1795 Small Eagle varieties. Only three 1795 Heraldic eagle varieties exist, and each is scarce or extremely rare. BD-14 is the second-rarest die pair, with auction appearances often separated by multiple years. Only 14 to 18 pieces are known, with Harry Bass acquiring a single BD-14 example. Most collections rely on a 1795 BD-15 coin to represent the date and type, yet that variety is in itself scarce, with only 30 to 35 pieces known. The ultra-rare BD-13 Heraldic Eagle five is by far the rarest of the three varieties — it is unique, and a legendary rarity within the early gold series.

The sole auction appearance for this BD-14 coin dates back to a Stack's sale of the S.S. Forrest, Jr. Collection, where it brought a princely \$5,000 sum as the second-highest price realized among more than 1,100 lots. In that sale, the present BD-14 was described:

"LARGE HERALDIC EAGLE with sixteen stars above eagle's head. **About Uncirculated, proof-like.** One of the finest examples extant. We doubt if more than a dozen specimens exist today. **Extremely rare** and should command considerable bidding."

Vibrant yellow-gold surfaces are lustrous and reflective, with nearly full Mint State sharpness. Struck from polished dies, the coin shows a scattering of tiny marks and few light hairlines. A well-developed die crack through AMERICA and confirms a reverse die shared with the unique BD-13 die pair. Two points from star 10 touch the cap (or nearly so), differentiating the BD-14 obverse from the ultra-rare BD-13, where only one star point points toward the cap. The date numerals 179 are closer than any other 1795 Large Eagle obverse, and two needle-like lines emerge from the dentils between stars 14 and 15, also definitive for the B-14 obverse. This is a top tier example of a challenging date and type, one that is sure to attract strong bids from early half eagle specialists.

Roster of Significant Examples

- 1. MS64 PCGS.** George H. Hall Collection (Stack's, 5/1945), lot 1866; James A. Stack, Sr. Collection (Stack's, 10/1994), lot 1032, \$104,500; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2003), lot 647, \$241,500.
- 2. MS63 NGC.** Michael I. Keston Collection (Superior, 1/1996), lot 79.
- 3. Brilliant Uncirculated.** 64th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/1999), lot 665.
- 4. MS62+ PCGS CAC.** William H. Woodin Collection; Waldo C. Newcomer Collection; B. Max Mehl, sold privately; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green Collection; King Farouk (The Palace Collections of Egypt) (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 226; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 1800; Cardinal Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 6/2005), lot 1010; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4839; McCoy Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5013, \$276,000; D.L. Hansen Collection.
- 5. MS62 PCGS.** Gainsborough II Sale (Superior, 2/1997), lot 2911; Bergstrom and Husky Collections (Stack's, 6/2008), lot 2054.
- 6. MS62 PCGS.** Lucien M. LaRiviere, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/2001), lot 112; Internet Auction (Heritage, 3/2002), lot 17517; Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3469; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5077.
- 7. MS62 NGC.** Chicago Sale (RARCOA, 8/1991), lot 970.
- 8. AU58 PCGS.** Forrest Collection (Stack's, 9/1972), lot 177; Manfra, Tordella, and Brookes, sold privately 8/14/1974; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3050). **The present coin.**
- 9. AU55 NGC.** Robert P. Hilt, II Collection; Liberty USA Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4276; Rarities Sale (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's, 2/2016), lot 194.
- 10. AU53 PCGS CAC.** FUN Convention (Federal Brand Enterprises, 1/1963), lot 4155; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4232, \$82,250; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 4278; Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers, 8/2022), lot 7149.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

PCGS# 519868 Base PCGS# 8075

1795 Half Eagle, Mint State Sharpness
BD-15, Heraldic Eagle Reverse
Preferred Variety for the Large Eagle Type



11029 1795 Large Eagle, BD-15, High R.5 — Rim Damage — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c. The BD-15 die marriage is perhaps two to three times more available than other 1795 Large Eagle fives, but that distinction is misleading given the small surviving populations of all 1795 Heraldic Eagle Reverse half eagles. Only about three dozen BD-15 pieces are known in all grades combined. Still, BD-15 is the popular choice for type collectors who need a 1795 five dollar with the Large Eagle reverse. Indeed, any 1795 half eagle with the Heraldic reverse is important find and a challenging addition to an advanced half eagle set.

This variety shares its reverse with the unique 1797 BD-5 variety, but in a later die state — just one of several confirming indicators that lead researchers to believe the 1795 Large Eagle fives were struck in 1797, or possibly in 1798. The most compelling factor in that discussion is the Heraldic Eagle design was not introduced on any coin until the 1796 quarter eagles, with other gold denominations following suit in 1797 or 1798.

The present coin is extremely sharp for the variety, with Mint State detail and above-average definition at the eagle's neck and banner. All 16 field stars are fully formed and crisply struck. The fields are prooflike throughout both sides and offer noticeable contrast against lightly frosted devices. This BD-15 example appeared in Stack's 1955 Farish Baldenhofer auction, where the cataloger said it "has all the earmarks of being a first strike as it has a full brilliancy of the early proofs and this was bought as same." The coin later appeared in the Stack's section of Auction '84, which quoted the Baldenhofer description and added the comment:

"The coin is **Brilliant Uncirculated and wholly prooflike**. A slight thinness at the edge over RTY. Really a sensational coin and few to compare with. (SEE COLOR PLATE)."

The "thinness at edge over RTY" refers to a flat area on the obverse rim above ERTY of LIBERTY, with some associated file marks currently noted by PCGS as Rim Damage.

Both the obverse and reverse display lengthy die cracks. An obverse crack turns downward through Liberty's cap and upper hair strands, where it branches into a horizontal crack ending at the forecurl. R in LIBERTY and 95 in the date are narrowly repunched, with the 9 entered lower than the surrounding digits. A die crack crosses the eagle's tail and runs through the middle and upper letters in AMERICA, while a heavy die crack joins the tops of UNITE in UNITED. Light-orange accents add eye appeal to the lustrous, greenish-gold surfaces. A few light hairlines intermingle with raised die polish lines, visible under a loupe. This is a splendid BD-15 example despite the PCGS Genuine designation. It undoubtedly will fill an important slot in any fine early gold collection.

Roster of Significant Examples

1. **MS64 PCGS.** Farish (William Gustav "Bill") Baldenhofer Collection (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 1195; Kevin Lipton and Anthony Terranova; Paul Nugget, sold privately 5/2001; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part II (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's, 9/2015), lot 2075, \$282,000.
 2. **MS62 PCGS CAC.** Grant Pierce Collection (Stack's, 5/1965), lot 1279; A.J. Vanderbilt Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2018), lot 10326, \$180,000.
 3. **MS62 PCGS.** William H. Woodin Collection; Waldo C. Newcomer Collection (cost \$400); B. Max Mehl, sold privately circa 1931; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green Collection; King Farouk Collection (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 226; Abe Kosoff; Harold S. Bareford Collection (Stack's, 12/1978), lot 151; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers & Merena, 10/1999), lot 716, \$52,900; Essex Palm Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3494, \$126,500; Dr. James Olsen Collection (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5862, \$129,250.
 4. **MS61 PCGS.** Clarke E. Gilhousen Collection, Part I (Superior, 2/1973), lot 329; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 289, \$69,000.
 5. **MS61 NGC.** Benson Collection, Part II (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2002), lot 1938, \$69,000; Springdale Collection (Superior, 5/2006), lot 1085, \$126,500.
 6. **Unc Details — Rim Damage — PCGS.** Farish Baldenhofer Collection (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 1195; Jimmy Hayes Collection (Stack's, 7/1984), lot 1414, \$46,200; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3051). **The present coin.**
 7. **AU58 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Elite Auction (Superior, 2/2005), lot 3481, \$63,250; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10341, \$69,000.
 8. **AU58 PCGS.** Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 639, \$16,500; Frog Run Farm Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 11/2004), lot 1781, \$50,600.
 9. **AU58 PCGS.** Byron Reed Collection; Durham Western Heritage Museum (Spink America, 10/1996), lot 98, \$38,500.
 10. **AU53 PCGS.** Robert P. Hilt, II Collection; Liberty USA Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4277, \$76,375; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 4775, \$64,625; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2019), lot 3861, \$78,000; D.L. Hansen Collection.
- From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.*

1797 Small Eagle BD-1 Five Dollar
15 Stars, AU Details
Profoundly Rare in All Grades



11030 1797 Small Eagle, 15 Stars, BD-1, High R.6 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, showing a heavy radial die crack through Liberty's cap from the dentils at 11 o'clock. John Dannreuther, in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, estimates that the entire population of all seven 1797 half eagle varieties amounts to no more than 57 to 75 coins in total. This survivorship is divided into four Small Eagle die pairings and three Large Eagle. Two of the Large Eagle marriages are unique, with their lone examples housed in the Smithsonian Institution. One of the Small Eagle varieties (BD-4) is also unique, although its sole representative was miraculously obtained by Bass in the 1996 Byron Reed sale. The other four 1797 half eagle varieties are collectively rare and individually almost unobtainable for most collectors. Only when monumental life-time collections such as the Bass Core Collection are offered do examples of these issues come to auction.

BD-1 is represented by likely fewer than 15 coins. The Bass specimen was acquired from the Eliasberg gold sale by Bowers and Ruddy in October 1982, where it was described as being finer than the pieces in the Menjou and Farouk collections. Eliasberg acquired the piece as part of the Clapp estate purchase in 1942. The coin is distinctive for having a few tiny depressions in the obverse fields, most notably to the right of Liberty's nose. Around these little nicks are light tool marks from attempted repair work. The reverse is largely problem free, and the overall eye appeal of this piece remains pleasing. These surface characteristics serve to identify this piece more than to hinder its appeal, as the rarity of the BD-1 die marriage is such that the Bass coin still ranks among the finer pieces known. We have previously handled two other examples of this variety, most recently an NGC AU Details example — also repaired — that realized \$88,125 in our April 2017 Central States Signature. A problem-free AU53 PCGS coin in our 2014 FUN Signature garnered \$152,750. Collector demand for rare early gold issues has been increasing in recent years, which, coupled with the Bass Core Collection pedigree, positions this piece to see spirited bidding when it crosses the auction block.

Ex: John H. Clapp; Clapp estate, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg Sr. Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 328.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

1798 BD-3 Five Dollar, MS60
Large Eagle, Large 8, 14 Stars Reverse
Sole Finest at PCGS



11031 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 14 Stars Reverse, BD-3, R.5, MS60 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b, with a radial crack through the final A in AMERICA up through the shield and eagle to the F in OF. The quirky 14 Stars Reverse is the key identifier for the 1798 BD-3 variety, a popular die marriage with its own separate listing in the annual *Guide Book*. Harry Bass owned four BD-3 half eagles, with this one remaining as part of the Core Collection. According to John Dannreuther, writing in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*: "This variety is scarce, despite the number of coins owned by Bass, and in most series would be considered rare, with only about three dozen examples surviving." He estimates that about 2,500 to 3,500 1798 half eagles were struck from this die pair (24,867+ coins minted for the year), of which 35 to 50 are known today.

The PCGS *Population Report* shows 16 problem-free grading events for the 1798 14 Stars Reverse half eagle. They include two in XF40, two in AU50, three in AU53, six in AU55, two in AU58, and this singular Mint State representative in MS60, which once formed part of the Norweb holdings. The only other comparable example appears to be an MS60 NGC coin that was last offered publicly in a 2007 Goldberg Auctions sale, where it brought \$115,000.

The Harry Bass Core Collection piece is bright yellow-gold with mint-made striations over slightly soft centers on each side. Overall detail is strong, however, and there is no evidence of friction. Three tiny digs in the left obverse field and another in the right obverse field identify the coin. Faint adjustment marks occur along the right border on that side.

Roster of Significant Examples

1. **MS60 PCGS.** Spink & Sons, Ltd., sold privately 8/25/1966; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 742, \$10,450; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3054). **The present coin.**
2. **MS60 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2007), lot 2240, \$115,000.
3. **AU58 NGC.** Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5307, \$32,900.
4. **AU58.** Logan & Steinberg Collections (Bowers and Merena, 11/2002), lot 3209, \$13,800; Entlich, White Oak, Gross & St. Andre Collections (Stack's, 3/2009), lot 5852, \$35,075.
5. **AU55 PCGS.** Burnheimer Collection (Paramount, 5/1976), lot 1071; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 724, \$25,300; Dr. James A. Ferrendelli Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2014), lot 11064, \$32,900; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part II (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's, 9/2015), lot 2078, \$44,063.
6. **AU55 PCGS.** ANA Sale (Superior, 8/1975), lot 1498; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 290, \$20,700.
7. **AU55 NGC.** Americana Sale (Stack's Bowers 2/2014), lot 2144, \$28,200; Winter Sale (Stack's Bowers, 10/2014), lot 10207, \$25,850.
8. **AU55 NGC.** Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 725, \$16,100; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4041, \$25,300.
9. **AU55 NGC.** Glode M. Requa Collection (American Numismatic Rarities 9/2006, lot 846, \$25,875).
10. **AU53 PCGS.** Provenance unknown.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
 PCGS# 507323 Base PCGS# 8080

1798 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU55
Rare Large Eagle, Small 8, BD-7



11032 1798 Large Eagle, Small 8, BD-7, R.7, AU55 PCGS. CAC.

Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, with an obverse crack from the edge, through star 1, to the hair, and a reverse crack from the edge, through AM and the wing, to the shield tip. The Philadelphia Mint struck 24,867 Capped Bust Right half eagles in 1798, with eight die varieties known for the date. One variety, BD-1, is the famous 1798 Small Eagle half eagle, a classic rarity in the series. The other seven varieties employ the Large Eagle reverse. This coin represents the BD-7 variety, with the Normal 8 in the date close to the bust, and four lines in the vertical stripes of the shield. John Dannreuther estimates the BD-7 dies were only used to strike 400-800 examples of the reported mintage, making the variety extremely elusive today. With the surviving population estimated at just 6-10 examples in all grades, the BD-7 is just as rare as the better-known 1798 Small Eagle variety. This was the only use of both dies, as they both show extensive cracking and probably failed quickly.

The present coin was once a highlight of the famous Norweb Collection, before being purchased by Harry Bass in 1987. Only light wear is evident on the high points of the design elements, like Liberty's curls and the eagle's breast. The pleasing antique-gold surfaces retain much original mint luster, with some prooflike reflectivity in selected areas. The overall presentation is quite attractive and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Population (for the variety): 1 in 55, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased by Alfred Holden from "Kendrick" on September 16, 1909; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 743; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection #3058.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

PCGS# 507327 Base PCGS# 8079

1799 Half Eagle, Unc Details
Important BD-3 Rarity
Small Reverse Stars



11033 1799 Small Reverse Stars, BD-3, R.7 — Damage — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/c, with a bisecting obverse die crack and a heavy radial reverse crack through the eagle's right (facing) wing. BD-3 is a major rarity in any condition. In *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, John Dannreuther estimates that only six to eight pieces are known. Three of those coins were acquired by Harry Bass — aside from the present Core Collection specimen, one, graded AU55 PCGS, was offered in Bowers and Merena's Bass, Part II sale, while the other, an impaired piece, was offered raw in Bass, Part IV. A fourth example is in the Smithsonian Institution, and a fifth appeared in our September 2012 Long Beach Signature, graded AU Details — Repaired by NGC.

The Bass Core Collection coin is among the finest of the known specimens. It is noticeably prooflike, particularly in the reverse fields, with sharp definition throughout save for obverse star 3, which is weak. Several small nicks in the right obverse field are all that deny a numeric grade. The coin first appeared in the Harlan P. Smith Collection sale by the Chapman brothers in 1906, described: "1799 Same design. Fine. Proof surface. A few faint nicks in field. Rare." The lot was acquired by "Clapp" for \$21. In 1942, the Clapp estate went to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. The Bowers and Ruddy catalog of that collection called this piece the only example of the variety known to Breen at the time, and described the obverse nicks as "microscopic pinpricks." By the time he acquired this piece from the Eliasberg sale, Bass already owned both of his other examples. The acquisition of this piece is an interesting glance into the mind of Harry Bass and his quest to locate rare and interesting varieties in all discernible die states.

Ex: Harlan P. Smith Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 181, to Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp estate, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 339.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

1799 Capped Bust Right Five, Unc Details
Small Reverse Stars, BD-7



11034 1799 Small Reverse Stars, BD-7, High R.6 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c, with a perfect obverse and an extensive network of die cracks on the reverse. According to the 2023 *Guide Book*, only 7,451 Capped Bust Right half eagles were struck in 1799. However, it is likely that some 1799-dated coins were struck later, as the Mint continued using dies as long as they were serviceable in those early years. John Dannreuther estimates 10,000-15,000 half eagles were actually struck with this date. Nine die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the BD-7 variety, with a Narrow Date, star 9 touching the Y in LIBERTY, and the upright of E in STATES positioned to the right of a cloud space. BD-7 is an elusive variety, with a surviving population of 14-18 examples in all grades. The obverse die was used again to strike the BD-8 and BD-9 varieties of this date, but this was the only use of the reverse die.

The present coin exhibits sharply detailed design elements and the fields retain much prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas. The orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked, outside of a long scratch that seems to outline the lower part of the bust. Overall eye appeal is quite appealing for this rare early half eagle variety. Ex: S.S. Forest, Jr. Collection (*Stack's*, 9/1872), lot 183; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection #3066.
From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

1800 BD-2 Half Eagle, MS62
Blunt 1, Clashed Die State



11035 1800 BD-2, High R.3, MS62 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c, clashed on both sides with the diagnostic die crack between the I and B in LIBERTY. John Dannreuther, in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, notes die lapping in this state, although the clash marks are not yet effaced on the current example. This is an elusive die state for the variety, as most examples seen are in the later c/d state with lapped dies and further reverse cracks.

This coin was described as needle-sharp and fully lustrous in the Stewart sale in 1972, and that description remains applicable to it today. Both the stars and central devices are sharply struck, save for slight softness on the eagle's neck feathers. Satiny luster forms cartwheel bands on each side, and a loupe reveals only minor handling marks that limit the grade. Eye appeal is excellent. BD-2 is among the most plentiful varieties of this date and a good choice for collectors seeking a single type coin.

Ex: Arthur B. Stewart Collection (*Stack's*, 5/1972), lot 1743.
From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 45592 Base PCGS# 8082

1802/1 Half Eagle, Unc Details
Famous BD-3 Rarity
The Finest Example Known



11036 1802/1 BD-3, R.7 — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The 1802/1 BD-3 half eagle is among the rarest collectible early half eagle varieties known. When John Dannreuther published *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* in 2006, the author had known of only two examples: the Marvin Taichert piece — the variety's discovery coin — which was offered by Stack's in the May 2001 namesake auction of that collection, and the Bass specimen, which Bass acquired privately in 1977. The Taichert coin was made its first appearance in a 1964 Abner Kreisberg auction. However, since the publishing of Dannreuther's reference work, a handful of additional BD-3 examples have emerged from the numismatic woodwork:

AU58+ PCGS. CAC. McCoy Family Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5019.

AU58 NGC. CAC. Long Island Collection; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2022), lot 3181.

AU53 NGC. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 3175.

VF20 PCGS. Spring Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 2/2019), lot 3036.

PCGS Genuine — Ex-Jewelry. Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 11/2011), lot 9446.

PCGS Genuine — Smoothed, Mount Removed. Long Island Collection; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4116.

This brings the total number of pieces known to just eight coins, many of which are well worn, abraded, or impaired. The Bass specimen has long been regarded as the finest known BD-3 coin by a substantial margin. Most numismatists have considered this piece a Gem Mint State example, and indeed, the coin exudes eye appeal with radiant luster and semiprooflike reverse fields. Each side is remarkably devoid of singular abrasions, and a loupe reveals only a few tiny marks and hairlines that suggest handling. Compared to the other known examples, this coin is visually superior in every respect. Perhaps most significantly, it is more lustrous, less marked, and unworn when compared to the AU58+ PCGS example, and it is significantly better struck in the centers and on the border stars. This is a coin that captures the viewer's eye from a distance and rewards close examination with exceptional preservation. PCGS notes rim filing, which has never before been referenced in regards to this piece, but which is seen on the edge in several places with a loupe. We unhesitatingly consider this piece to retain its status as the finest-known 1802/1 BD-3 half eagle. A memorable offering.

Ex: Purchased from New England Rare Coin Galleries (3/29/1977).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

1802/1 Half Eagle, Lustrous MS63
BD-8, Early Die State



11037 1802/1 BD-8, R.4, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/a, with clash marks through the top of the date. BD-8 is one of the more collectible of the eight die marriages for the 1802/1 half eagle (all featuring the 2/1 overdate). In this case, the underdigit 1 appears toward the left side of the primary 2, and the upright of the E in STATES is virtually over the cloud break. John Dannreuther estimates 150 to 200 examples of BD-8 exist, and he writes: "It appears that this variety may have been struck between states of the previous variety (BD-7), as the obverse states seem to overlap."

This Select Uncirculated 1802/1 half eagle exhibits brilliant lemon-gold surfaces with glistening mint luster, especially around the devices. Those relief elements are remarkably bold, including the stars, curls, feathers, and shield lines. Scattered marks do not distract, though we note a singular abrasion left of the arrowheads that serves to identify this Bass representative.

Ex: Purchased from A-Mark Coin Co. (3/16/1978).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
PCGS# 519889 Base PCGS# 8083

1803/2 BD-4 Half Eagle, MS63+
High-End for the Grade



11038 1803/2 BD-4, R.4, MS63+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c. A die crack through the base of the date extends left through the first six stars. The 1803/2 BD-4 half eagle is readily identified by the full right foot on the T in LIBERTY. The other three varieties for the year feature a broken foot on that letter. With the exception of BD-2, the other die marriages are similarly scarce; about 125 to 175 examples are known, according to John Dannreuther.

The present coin, which boasts a Plus designation from PCGS and a green CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade, offers rich orange-gold color and glowing luster that is particularly vibrant around the strong relief elements. Small adjustments marks appear around the reverse rim, while superficial abrasions on each side have no effect on the impressive nature of this high-end five dollar gold piece.

Ex: John A. Beck Collection, Part I (Quality Sales Corporation, 1/1975), lot 346.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
PCGS# 504951 Base PCGS# 8084

1804 Five Dollar, MS64
Small 8, BD-1, Green CAC Sticker
Frosty Red-Gold Surfaces



11039 1804 Small 8, BD-1, High R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State middle b/b. The year 1804 has an appealing, almost mystical quality that draws collectors to it — no doubt a trickle-down effect from the fame and rarity of the celebrated Draped Bust dollars bearing this date. In the case of the 1804 half eagle, the issue, with 30,475 coins, has a following of its own.

Seven die marriages fall into two main date types: Small 8 and Small 8 Over Large 8. (John Dannreuther argues that the so-called Small 8 is actually comparable in size to the rest of the date digits and should be called a Normal 8.) This is an example of the Small 8 type without repunching on that digit. The 4 in the date is small and away from the bust and the upright of the E in STATES is centered over the space between the clouds, identifying the BD-1 variety. According to Dannreuther, about 70 to 90 examples exist in all grades, similar to the BD-2 variant, making it one of the more collectible die varieties for the year after the 1804 Small 8 Over Large 8 BD-7 variety with 100 to 150 coins extant.

The Bass Core Collection coin in MS64 is one of five near-Gem Small 8 half eagles certified at PCGS, including all varieties. Two of them are Plus-designated, though this piece has a CAC approval sticker, one of three MS64 representatives endorsed by that service, and it is clear to see why. Both sides maintain lovely red-gold color and glowing mint frost. Strongly defined everywhere except the central obverse. Struck from a middle state of the later die stage with a crack through the 0 in the date and an arching crack through the top of the T in UNITED that has not yet formed a retained cud.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 10/1970), lot 806.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

PCGS# 519891 Base PCGS# 8085

1805 BD-4 Five Dollar, MS63+
Only Four to Six Examples Known



11040 1805 BD-4, High R.7, MS63+ PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther die state c/e. The left foot of the 1 in the date is missing, the tip of the flag on the 5 overlies the bust, and star 9 is away from the Y in LIBERTY. A die crack runs through the base of the date and another vertical crack travels from right of the 5 up past Liberty's ear. BD-4, one of five varieties for the 1805 half eagle, is a monumental rarity. According to John Dannreuther, only four to six examples are known, and Harry W. Bass, Jr. owned three of them. One, graded AU58 PCGS, was sold as lot 762 in Part II of Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection by Bowers and Merena in October 1999. According to our Permanent Auction Archives, this appears to be the first time we have handled an example of this rare variety dating back to 1993.

Splashes of copper-red color complement yellow-gold surfaces overall. Both sides are impressively lustrous and mostly strongly defined. Only Liberty's middle curls and the inner portion of the eagle's left wing are incomplete. Tremendous eye appeal and outstanding preservation certainly enhance the desirability of this fabulous rarity.

Ex: Purchased from Paramount International Coin Corporation (12/3/1974).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 45618 Base PCGS# 8088

1805 BD-5 Half Eagle, MS62
Six to Eight Coins Believed Extant



11041 1805 BD-5, R.7, MS62 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther die state b/e. A crack runs from 18 through the left stars to the top of LIBE and the reverse is lightly clashed. The 1805 BD-5 half eagle shows star 1 nearly touching the curl, the 5 in the date is upright and barely touching the bust, and star 9 points to the serif of the Y. John Dannreuther writes in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* (2006): "It is debatable whether this or the previous variety (BD-4) is the rarer issue, but whether a coin has three, four or five known survivors, having multiple examples is unusual. Of course, the unusual was normal for Harry Bass," who had two of the six to eight pieces believed extant.

This MS62 example shows good detail around the borders, though detail is notably soft at the centers. To that point, heavy roller marks appear over the shield, eagle's head and neck, and the stars. Lustrous yellow-gold surfaces exhibit scattered abrasions and hairlines but nothing too serious. Eye appeal remains excellent for a Draped Bust half eagle, especially one so rare as this.

Ex: Purchased from A-Mark Coin Co. (3/16/1978).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 45619 Base PCGS# 8088

1806 Draped Bust Half Eagle, AU55
BD-3, Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars
Terminal Die State



11042 1806 Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars, BD-3, R.7, AU55 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d. The terminal die state with numerous obverse cracks, including one that meanders from 11 o'clock down through the left side of Liberty's portrait and across the 0 in the date. Other breaks appear in the left field. With this being the only use of this obverse and reverse, its place in the emission sequence for the year is uncertain. Dannreuther suggests it may even have been struck after the Knobbed 6 variety. Either way, BD-3 is a major rarity with between six and 10 examples known, three of which belonged in the Bass Core Collection.

Partial luster radiates from the reddish-gold surfaces of this Choice AU offering. High-point blending is relatively minor, though strike softness is evident at the centers. Surface hairlines and other small marks pale in comparison to the rarity of this CAC-approved half eagle.

Ex: Norweb Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2152.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 25P7, PCGS# 45623 Base PCGS# 8090

1806 BD-3 Half Eagle, MS62
Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars
A 'Super Rarity'



11043 1806 Pointed 6, 8x5 Stars, BD-3, R.7, MS62 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a, without any clashing or cracks. The pickup point for the 1806 BD-3 Pointed 6 half eagle variety, which John Dannreuther refers to as a "super rarity," is the top of the 1 buried under Liberty's lowest curl. Three of the six to 10 known examples of this die marriage resided in the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, each in a different die state (this is the earliest).

Copper accents frame elements of the obverse design. The rest of the coin is bright yellow-gold with traces of semiprooflike reflectivity in the fields. Strike softness occurs at the centers on each side, but the peripheries are better defined.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 811.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 25P7, PCGS# 45623 Base PCGS# 8090

1807 Bust Right Five Dollar, MS63+
BD-4, Fabulous Color and Luster



11044 1807 Bust Right, BD-4, High R.4, MS63+ PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/a. A faint die crack joins the top of Liberty's cap to the rim. This is one of six Bust Right varieties for the year. Diagnostic indicators for BD-4 include star 9 low from the border and away from the Y, and the relatively distant spacing between ST in STATES. The Mint may have struck some 5,000 to 7,000 coins using this set of dies, but only 75 to 90 pieces survive.

This is a spectacular representative, which PCGS has designated as high-end for the grade with an MS63+ assessment. Reddish hues appear mainly around the borders, leaving the interiors largely orange-gold and awash in attractive mint luster. A touch of softness occurs centrally, but this half eagle is decidedly strong and certainly well-preserved.

Ex: Robert Marks Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 11/1972), lot 1039.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
PCGS# 519901 Base PCGS# 8092

1807 Bust Left Half Eagle, MS65
Scarce BD-7 Variety, Sole Finest Known
Last Available More Than 50 Years Ago



11045 1807 Bust Left, BD-7, High R.5 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. John Reich's Bust Left design was introduced in 1807 and his signature "notch" is visible on the outer point of star 13. Two Bust Left half eagle varieties exist for the year 1807. The two share a common obverse die and are distinguished by the placement of the 5 in the denomination. Here, the 5 is centered below the tip of the fletching, whereas on BD-8 the 5 is further left. As far as availability is concerned, there is no competition: BD-7 is by far the rarer of the two. John Dannreuther, writing in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, estimates that just 30 to 40 examples of this die marriage exist. As many as 500 to 750 BD-8 representatives survive, making it a plentiful type coin.

Not only does this Gem represent a scarce-in-all-grades variety, it is also a significant condition rarity. The top three 1807 Bust Left half eagles certified at PCGS include two Superb Gems (one with a Plus designation), but struck from the common BD-8 dies, followed by this singular MS65 BD-7 representative — the sole finest for the variety (see the roster below, provided by Ron Guth of Numismatic Detective Agency).

Quality is, quite literally, unparalleled. Brilliant yellow-gold surfaces glisten with dazzling mint frost. The devices are uniformly strong, and abrasions are limited to small ticks virtually unseen without magnification. Adjustment marks occur along the left reverse rim.

A Roster of Significant Examples

1. **MS65 PCGS.** Michael G. Brownlee, sold privately 3/15/1972; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3110). **The present coin.**
2. **MS62 NGC.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2009), lot 3355, \$11,500.
3. **MS62 NGC.** ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5353, \$16,450.
4. **MS62 NGC.** Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2014), lot 3774, \$11,456.
5. **MS61 PCGS.** Major Richard Lambert Collection (S.H. Chapman, 10/1910), lot 21, \$10; Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 10/1969), lot 428; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 787, \$6,900.
6. **MS60 PCGS.** ANA Sale of the Millennium (Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 2221, \$4,255.
7. **Uncirculated Uncertified.** William F. Gable Collection (S.H. Chapman, 5/1914), lot 263.
8. **AU58 NGC.** Pieper Collection (Stack's Bowers, 4/2022), lot 3138, \$10,200.
9. **AU Details — Surfaces Smoothed — PCGS.** Auction '82 (RARCOA, 8/1982), lot 928; US Coins, Part III (Stack's Bowers, 3/2021), lot 5871, \$5,040.
10. **XF40 Uncertified.** ANA Sale (Heritage, 7/1993), lot 5617, \$2,310.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 507606 Base PCGS# 8101

1808 BD-3 Half Eagle, MS64+
Close 5D, Finest at PCGS



11046 1808 Close 5D, BD-3, R.4, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/d. The 1808 half eagle was struck to the extent of 55,578 coins with the mintage comprising two major subvarieties: the 8 Over 7 variant and the Normal Date variant. The latter subvariety includes Close (or Normal) 5D and Wide 5D reverse types. This is an example of the former, designated as BD-3. With an R.4 rating, BD-3 is a middle-availability variety for the 1808 half eagle; the only truly rare variety is the 1808/7 Wide Date, BD-1 die marriage with 20 to 30 pieces known. John Dannreuther estimates 100 to 125 BD-3 representatives exist in all grades, writing in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*:

“Bass owned *three* examples of this variety, an available issue by half eagle standards. Previously, this variety was called scarce by some, including the author. Now, however, it is thought to be more often represented and likely a few more than 100 examples are still extant.”

Naturally, however, survivors in MS64+ condition with CAC approval are major rarities. Indeed, this is the sole finest BD-3 representative certified at PCGS. A single BD-4 representative in MS65 is the only Normal Date 1808 half eagle finer at that service (8/22).

This near-Gem is in a middle die state with clash mark within the shield verticals having been lapped away. Each side displays warm yellow-gold color and vibrant mint frost. The coin is strongly defined from the centers out toward the rims, and abrasions are scant. This is an unimprovable 1808 Normal Date BD-3 half eagle with impeccable eye appeal and technical quality to match.

A Roster of Significant Examples

- 1. MS65 PCGS.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30442, \$37,375; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 2401, \$37,375; Robert Michael Prescott Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2006), lot 1008, \$46,000; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7529, \$138,000.
- 2. MS64+ PCGS.** Dr. Charles Ruby Collection, Part III (Superior, 2/1975), lot 1150; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3114). **The present coin.**
- 3. MS64+ PCGS CAC.** Larry Miller Collection (Stack's Bowers, 12/2020), lot 1123, \$66,000; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 5117, \$63,000.
- 4. MS64 PCGS.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5870, \$27,025; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3351, \$39,950.
- 5. MS64 PCGS.** Bartle Collection (Stack's, 10/1984), lot 1112; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 789, \$21,850; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 10/2000), lot 888, \$23,000; Wayne S. Rich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/2002), lot 222, \$18,400; Cardinal Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 6/2005), lot 1011, \$43,700; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1901, \$47,437.50; Harvey B. Jacobson, Jr. Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4663, \$44,562.50; US Coins Signature Sale (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5354, \$38,187.50; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5871, \$35,250.
- 6. MS64 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2006), lot 1943, \$51,750; Ohringer Family Trust Holdings, Part I (Goldberg Auctions, 5/2008), lot 4413, \$63,250.
- 7. MS64 NGC.** Jack Lee Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4055, \$34,500.
- 8. MS63 PCGS CAC.** Hutchinson Collection (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5861, \$30,550; Regency Auction 35 (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 12/2019), lot 578, \$29,375.
- 9. MS63 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 5/2011), lot 1488, \$26,450; Philadelphia ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11690, \$25,850; Regency Auction 26 (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 5/2018), lot 704, \$21,738.
- 10. MS63 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2007), lot 2255, \$24,150.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 507604 Base PCGS# 8102

**1810 Five Dollar, AU53
Large Date, Small 5, BD-3
Finest of Four Confirmed Examples**



11047 1810 Large Date, Small 5, BD-3, High R.7, AU53 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. In a collection replete with high-grade condition rarities, a coin like this in AU53 might have a hard time standing out. It would be a mistake, however, to overlook it. This 1810 Large Date, Small 5 five dollar gold piece is one of the most significant offerings in the Bass Core Collection of early half eagles.

Four die varieties exist for the 1810 Draped Bust Left half eagle. They feature varying combinations of Large and Small Dates with either a Tall, Small, or Large 5 in the denomination. The Large Date obverse and Small 5 reverse identify the BD-3 pairing. This is the standout key for the year, and, indeed, for the type. John Dannreuther writes in his fantastic 2006 series reference, *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*:

“This is *the* rarity for the Type! Estimates by most researchers have all been no more than a half dozen coins. This number might be generous, as the author can only trace four or five examples. Harry Bass owned *two* of them!”

The Bass duplicate was offered as part of the Bass II sale by Bowers and Merena in October 1999. It later appeared as lot 4667 in our January 2012 FUN Signature sale, where it was net graded VF30 by PCGS with smoothed fields and realized \$74,750. Another confirmed example of the 1810 BD-3 half eagle is the D. Brent Pogue coin (also the Akers plate coin) certified VF25 by PCGS. It last appeared for sale in August 2018, realizing \$78,000. A recently discovered fourth coin was offered in 2017, graded Fine Details by PCGS.

This Bass Core Collection coin is the finest of the four known examples by a wide margin and should command a significant premium as such. Described as “Extremely Fine, lustre surrounding the devices” in 1977, it still features glowing frost around well-struck, minimally worn devices. Yellow-gold surfaces with splashes of coppery color show an expected number of scattered abrasions, and an area of roughness near star 5 aids in pedigree identification. Heavy die cracks around the reverse rim explain why so few of these coins exist; the die must have shattered relatively early on. For all the early gold we have the pleasure of handling, this remarkable rarity still manages to stand out as a highlight for this cataloger, and we are certain it will enjoy a place of significance in its next owner’s collection.

Roster of 1810 Large Date, Small 5, BD-3 Half Eagles

1. **AU53 PCGS.** C.W. Krugjohann Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1976), lot 1326; Fairfield Collection (Arthur Lamborn) (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 1758; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3118). **The present coin.**
2. **VF25 PCGS.** Americana Sale (Stack’s, 1/2006), lot 3020, \$46,000; Paul Nugget, sold privately; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (Stack’s Bowers / Sotheby’s, 2/2016), lot 3139, \$56,400; ANA Rarities (Stack’s Bowers, 8/2018), lot 1267, \$78,000.
3. **VF30, Smoothed Fields PCGS.** George Gozan Collection / Auction ‘80 (Paramount, 8/1980), lot 923, as part of a complete set of all four 1810 \$5 varieties; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999:794), lot 25,300; Harvey B. Jacobson, Jr. Collection (Heritage 1/2012), lot 4667, \$74,750. The current grade assigned to this example is one of the extremely rare instances where PCGS assigned a net grade to a coin. Earlier “problem” coins were assigned a “Genuine” label with no grade; later versions were given Details grades (i.e. “XF details, environmental damage”).
4. **Fine details, mount removed PCGS.** Baltimore Sale (Stack’s Bowers, 6/2017), lot 11393, \$8,813.

Additional Appearances:

Circulated examples appeared in the following sales without illustrations. They are either misattributions or earlier appearances of one or more of the examples listed above:

- A. Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 532.
- B. Farish (William Gustav “Bill”) Baldenhofer Collection (Stack’s, 11/1955), lot 1226.
- C. Brand and Lichtenfels Collection (Abner Kreisberg and Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1964), lot 2384.
- D. A misattributed example appeared in the Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 2/2000), lot 1082.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

PCGS# 507597 Base PCGS# 8107

1811 Small 5 Half Eagle, MS65+
Sole Finest BD-2 Representative
Frosty and Strongly Struck



11048 1811 Small 5, BD-2, R.3, MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e/b, with a faint clash mark on the cheek. The 1811 half eagle is a fairly straightforward issue as far as die variety attribution is concerned. The two marriages for the year share a single obverse and are readily distinguished by the size of the 5 in the denomination. One has a Tall 5 (BD-1) that brushes the lower denticles, and the other has a Small 5 (BD-2) about evenly centered between the rim and lowest fletching. Both BD-1 and BD-2 are relatively collectible for early half eagles. John Dannreuther estimates in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties* that 175 to 250 of the former and 225 to 300 of the latter survive, making this BD-2 variety the slightly more accessible of the two.

That perceived degree of availability falls by the wayside when one evaluates an example in this unparalleled state of preservation. The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection representative in MS65+ condition is the sole finest 1811 Small 5 half eagle at PCGS, followed by seven submissions in MS64+. NGC reports four Gem grading events, although they are not differentiated by variety. We offered one of them as part of our January 2021 FUN Signature sale, lot 4090, where it realized \$66,000 — an auction record we suspect will be broken when this finest-certified example cross the block.

This spectacular survivor presents thick mint frost over smooth medium yellow-gold surfaces. Liberty's curls and the eagle's shield and feathers are sharp, with that sharpness extending out to the peripheral regions. Magnification reveals trivial ticks that are remarkably minor for such an early half eagle. An extraordinary opportunity. Population: 1 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: William A. Mitkoff (6/6/1975).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

NGC ID# BFXR, PCGS# 507599 Base PCGS# 8109

1813 BD-2 Half Eagle, Original MS64
First Year of the Capped Head Left Type



11049 1813 BD-2, R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/h, with a faint crack through the top of MERI. The lower serif of the first S in STATES is positioned over the upright of the E below, identifying the BD-2 die marriage. The Capped Head Left design was introduced in 1813 with a total mintage of 95,428 coins reported for the year. Examples remain collectible, though the BD-1 variety outnumbered BD-2 by roughly three to one. John Dannreuther suggests 150 to 200 examples of this variety survive, and the present Choice Uncirculated offering certainly qualifies for the Condition Census.

Copper accents join honey-gold color overall, imbuing frosty surfaces with an undeniable and seldom-seen air of originality. The obverse is strong throughout, from the stars to the curls to the date. The reverse is nearly as bold, save for the eagle's left leg. Small abrasions are inconsequential.

Ex: John A. Beck Collection, Part I (Quality Sales Corporation, 1/1975), lot 393.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 45648 Base PCGS# 8116

1818 BD-3 Half Eagle, MS64+
Popular I Over 0 *Guide Book* Variety
Scarce in All Grades, Only Two Coins Finer



11050 1818 I Over 0, BD-3, R.5, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Three die varieties exist for the 1818 half eagle, which claims a reported mintage of 48,588 coins for the year. One variety (BD-2) features the letters in STATES OF evenly spaced, almost appearing as a single word (STATESOF). Another (BD-3) shows recutting on the D in the denomination. Finally, the last variety (BD-1) is simply identified by process of elimination; it does not have either of those two distinguishing characteristics.

BD-3 is the scarcest of the three varieties. According to John Dannreuther, only 35 to 45 pieces exist. PCGS estimates just 25 to 35 coins. The so-called 5D Over 50 variety was first mentioned in print in New York Coin and Stamp's June 1890 sale of the Lorin G. Parmelee Collection, cataloged by Harlan P. Smith and David Prosky. For a century it continued to be described as such. However, in 2017 Heritage's own John Sculley noticed something while examining the Hutchinson Collection coin in MS63. Rather than a D being cut over an 0 as was long thought to be the case, he recognized that the die sinker had actually punched an I over the initial 0. Writing about the discovery for a February 2017 *Coin World* article, Sculley explains:

"It is now certain that the 5 was never repunched, nor was a D ever cut over the 0. Rather, the incorrect 0 was modified with an overpunched 'I' to create the illusion of a 'D' - a bit of diesinking sleight-of-hand that has hoodwinked all who have studied the variety for decades."

The Harry Bass Core Collection coin in MS64+ is surpassed at PCGS by just two coins: an MS65 and an MS66+ (8/22). It is the second finest with a CAC approval sticker behind the Plus-graded Premium Gem. A strong strike and vibrant mint frost are hallmarks of this Choice Uncirculated half eagle. Orange-gold surfaces showcase splashes of coppery color that further enhance the already-excellent eye appeal. Light chatter is minimal for the grade, and the coin is clearly one of the finest extant for this popular *Guide Book* variety, if not for the entire issue.

Ex: *New Netherlands* (12/15/1936); *Norweb Collection, Part I* (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 769.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

PCGS# 519916 Base PCGS# 8120

1820 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, MS63+
 Square Base 2, Large Letters, BD-4
 Classic Early Gold Rarity



11051 1820 Square Base 2, Large Letters, BD-4, High R.7, MS63+ PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, lapping has removed most of the clashing within RT and behind the hair opposite star 12. The Philadelphia Mint struck an unusually large mintage of 263,806 Capped Head Left half eagles in 1820. Nine die varieties are known for the date, four with a Square Base 2 in the date and five with a Curved Base 2. With the mintage split between so many die varieties, they are all elusive, despite the large production total. This coin represents the extremely rare BD-4 variety, with a Square Base 2 in the date, Large Letters in the legend, star 13 near the curl, and the tip of the arrow fletching past the flag of the 5 in the denomination. John Dannreuther estimates the BD-4 dies were used to strike approximately 3,000-5,000 examples of the reported mintage. This was the second use of the obverse die, which was used previously to produce the BD-3 variety of this date. The hardy reverse die was later used to strike the BD-5 and BD-7 varieties of 1820, and the BD-1 variety of 1826. Half eagles from this period were heavily melted in later years, because their intrinsic value was greater than their face value. The BD-4 is the rarest 1820 half eagle variety. PCGS CoinFacts and John Dannreuther both estimate the surviving population at just 2-4 examples, all told.

Only two specimens of the BD-4 have actually been confirmed. One coin surfaced in a J.C. Morgenthau sale in June 1936, where it was acquired by the Norwebs for their fabulous collection. It was graded AU58-MS60 in lot 771 of the Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987). The present coin is the only other specimen we are aware of. It first appeared in lot 135 of Stack's Alto Collection catalog in December 1970, where it was described as, "1820 Square base 2. Brilliant Uncirculated, with beautiful satin-like surface. Rare." Harry Bass purchased this coin there and it has been off the market ever since. As far as we know, no example of the 1820 BD-4 half eagle has been publicly offered since the Norweb coin was sold, nearly 35 years ago. This lot truly represents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the advanced collector.

This Plus-graded Select example exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with some crumbling of the dentils on the reverse from 9-12 o' clock. The pleasing antique-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster and show only minor signs of contact. Evidence of die rust is apparent above the cap, between stars 6 and 7, and between the cap and star 11. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. This coin should find a home in the most advanced collection of early half eagle die varieties. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population (for the variety): 1 in 63 (1 in 63+), 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Alto Collection (Stack's, 12/1970), lot 135; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection #14746.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
 PCGS# 519923 Base PCGS# 8125

PROOF EARLY HALF EAGLE

1821 Capped Head Left Five, PR65 Cameo
Only Proof in Private Hands
BD-1, JD-1 Variety
Ex: Green-Farouk-Norweb



11052 1821 BD-1, JD-1, R.8 as a proof, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. The 1821 Capped Head Left half eagle is a notable rarity in the series, even in business-strike format. As a proof, the 1821 is prohibitively rare. Only two proof examples are known, and one of those coins is included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Remarkably, the Harry Bass Core Collection includes both a rare business-strike specimen of this sought-after date (about 15 examples known), and an ultra-rare proof example. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present the only proof 1821 Capped Head Left half eagle in private hands in this important offering.

Mintage and Dies

Mint records indicate a fairly substantial mintage of 34,641 Capped Head Left half eagles was produced in 1821, with two die varieties known for the date. Both known proofs represent the BD-1, JD-1 variety, with a widely spaced even date and star 13 placed low, nearly touching the curl. There is a Curved Base 2 and a Belted 8 in the date. All the T's in the reverse legend show a small triangular punch near the bottom of the upright. The dies were also used to strike the majority of the business-strike mintage, possibly as many as 25,000 pieces. The hardy reverse die had been used previously to strike the BD-9 variety of 1820, and it was used again to produce all the half eagles issued through 1824. The reverse legend features the Large Letter punches that were not used to prepare dies after 1820.

The occasion for striking the proofs is not known, but the specimen in the National Numismatic Collection was originally placed in the Mint Cabinet at its inception in 1838. It seems likely that Adam Eckfeldt had the coin struck for this purpose and held it until the collection was established. The Harry Bass specimen was probably struck to order for an influential early collector, like Robert Gilmer, but no specific information has come to light.

History of the Present Coin

This coin has a remarkable unbroken pedigree all the way back to 1885 and its list of prestigious owners reads like a Who's Who of prominent 20th century numismatists. This piece first surfaced in the collection of John Colvin Randall, a pioneer student of die varieties who did some of the earliest important work in that field. Massachusetts coin dealer William Elliot Woodward sold much of Randall's collection in two sales in June and September of 1885. This coin was initially offered in the June sale, where it was apparently bought in by Woodward.

William H. Woodin purchased this piece at Woodward's second sale of Randall's coins, in September of 1885, where it was described in lot 1029:

"1821 Proof impression; extremely rare. Randall sale \$17.00. See plate."

Woodin, a successful industrialist, was one of the foremost collectors of U.S. gold coins around the turn of the century and later served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Franklin Roosevelt. Woodin sold his half eagles to prominent Baltimore collector Waldo Newcomer, around 1924.

Newcomer sold his fabulous collection in the early 1930s, with most of his gold coins (including the 1821 proof half eagle) passing to "Colonel" E.H.R. Green in 1931, via B. Max Mehl. Green retained this coin, along with the rest of his collection, until his death in 1936.

The 1821 proof half eagle next passed to the King Farouk, the eccentric ruler of Egypt. Farouk's financially irresponsible excesses led to his ouster by the Egyptian military and his magnificent collection was sold through Sotheby's in 1954. The 1821 proof half eagle was purchased by Abe Kosoff, acting as agent for Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb.

The Norweb Collection was sold in a series of blockbuster auctions through Bowers and Merena. This coin was offered in lot 773 of the Norweb Collection, Part I, where it was described, in part, as "... one of the foremost rarities in the present catalogue, a coin which, if not purchased in this sale, may forever elude the grasp of unsuccessful bidders." Harry Bass acquired this coin at the Norweb sale and it has been off the market ever since.

Physical Description

Razor-sharp definition is evident on all design elements of this delightful Gem proof, with full radials on all the stars and intricate detail on Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces include deeply reflective fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices to create a dramatic cameo effect. A tiny planchet flaw between stars 11 and 12 serves as a pedigree marker. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin is the only available proof 1821 half eagle. It has not been publicly offered for 35 years and it seems unlikely that it will appear again during the collecting life of anyone reading this catalog. This lot represents a truly once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the advanced collector. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/22).

Roster of Proof 1821 Half Eagles.

1. PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. BD-1, JD-1. John Colvin Randall Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 6/1885), lot 927; Randall Collection, Part II (W. Elliot Woodward, 9/1885), lot 1029; William H. Woodin, displayed at the 1914 ANS Exhibition (plate 15); Waldo Newcomer, inventory #108, plate matched to Newcomer plates, first example; B. Max Mehl, on consignment in 1931; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 237; Abe Kosoff, as agent for the Norwebs; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 773, realized \$198,000; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection HBCC #3144.

2. PR65 Cameo. PR65 Cameo. BD-1, JD-1. An example in the National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution, formerly in the Mint Cabinet. Grade by Garrett and Guth.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 88142

EARLY HALF EAGLES

**1830 BD-2 Half Eagle, MS64+
Small 5D, Tied for Finest at PCGS
Extraordinary Eye Appeal and Preservation**



11053 1830 Small 5D, BD-2, High R.5, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. The diameter of the Capped Bust Left half eagle marginally was reduced in 1829, producing a challenging subtype of which most collectors aspire to own but a single example for representative purposes. By contrast, Harry W. Bass, Jr., no ordinary collector, collected these coins not just by year, but by die variety, and, where possible, by die state.

Two varieties exist for the 1830 half eagle. They share a common obverse with recutting on stars 8, 9, and 12, as well as on the 0 in the date, but are differentiated by the size of the D in the denomination. BD-1 has a Large D, while BD-2 has a Small D. Both variants are scarce, bordering on rare, with John Dannreuther estimating 25 to 35 pieces extant for the former compared to 30 to 40 coins for the latter. Those that do survive tend to be relatively high grade. Gold coins did not circulate stateside from about 1821 until their gold content was reduced in 1834. Most were struck for export and melted. Although an MS65 and an MS66 reside atop the *Population Report* for the 1830 date, both of those coins represent the BD-1, Large 5D variety. This MS64+ offering from the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection is actually tied with the D. Brent Pogue example for finest at PCGS for the BD-2 marriage (8/22).

Bright mint frost glistens across the luminous lemon-gold surfaces of this top-graded 1830 Small 5D half eagle. A slightly uneven strike produces strong detail on most stars but weakness on a few others. Similarly, while the cap and lower curls are bold, those over Liberty's ear are incomplete. The same holds for the reverse, where a hint of softness occurs at the juncture of the eagle's left wing and the shield. A loupe reveals minor ticks on each side, none of which pose any singular distraction. Both eye appeal and preservation are among the best a collector could ever hope to find.

A Roster of Significant Examples

- 1. MS64+ PCGS.** Nate Shapero Collection (Stack's, 10/1971), lot 980; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3157). **The present coin.**
 - 2. MS64+ PCGS.** US Coins Signature Sale (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5357, \$211,500; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part IV (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's, 5/2016), lot 4039, \$152,750.
 - 3. MS64 PCGS.** Cardinal Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 6/2005), lot 1013, \$120,750; McCoy Family Collection (Heritage, 8/2020), lot 4003, \$126,000; D.L. Hansen Collection.
 - 4. MS63 PCGS CAC.** Hutchinson Collection (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5879, \$111,625; D.L. Hansen Collection (PCGS Set Registry).
 - 5. MS63 NGC.** Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 2/1972, lot 421; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 822, \$25,300; Springdale Collection (Superior, 5/2006), lot 1105, \$87,400; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5435, \$73,438.
 - 6. MS63 Prooflike.** A. Dohrmann Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1882), lot 516; T. Harrison Garrett Collection; Robert Garrett Collection; John Work Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 473, \$23,000.
 - 7. Brilliant Uncirculated.** Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 664, \$15,400.
 - 8. MS62+ PCGS.** Henry Chapman, sold privately on 11/22/1909; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 780, \$14,300; E.S.S. Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2019), lot 5329, \$78,000.
 - 9. MS62 NGC.** Internet Auction #547 (David Lawrence, 1/2011), lot 5073, \$64,400.
 - 10. MS61 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach (Superior, mis-identified as a Large D, 5/2001), lot 4048, \$18,400.
- From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.**
NGC ID# BFYC, PCGS# 519947 Base PCGS# 45293



1832 Capped Head Left Half Eagle, AU53
Extremely Rare 12 Stars, BD-2 Variety
Only Five Examples Traced
Ex: Eliasberg-Bass



11054 1832 12 Stars, BD-2, High R.7 AU53 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b, with some loss of detail on the reverse, due to lapping. The Philadelphia Mint struck a substantial production of 157,487 Capped Head Left half eagles in 1832, with the coins delivered in six batches between February 4 and December 24. Two die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the extremely rare BD-2 variety, easily recognized by the remarkable die sinking blunder that left only 12 stars on the obverse. John Dannreuther estimates the BD-2 dies were used to strike 5,000-10,000 examples of the reported mintage. It is possible that the obverse die was retired early, when the 12 Stars error was noticed. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used previously to strike the BD-1 variety of this date. Most experts agree no more than five examples of the 12 Stars, BD-2 variety are extant, but one of those coins is in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, and another has not been seen in many decades. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify only three coins between them, in grades from AU53 to MS63 (6/22). A roster of all coins known to us is attached below.

Half eagles did not circulate regularly in this country after 1821, because their intrinsic value was significantly greater than their face value. The coins were either hoarded and melted, or exported by bankers and bullion brokers as soon as they were issued. Walter Breen reports that more than 40,000 half eagles from this period were destroyed in a single assay in Paris in 1831. These massive melts made all the old-tenor half eagles scarce-to-rare in all grades, but the 1832 12 Stars half eagle stands out as one of the most elusive issues in this characteristically rare group. Congress finally addressed the problem in 1834, by reducing the precious metal content of all U.S. gold coins to make their intrinsic value match their face value. The design was changed to the popular Classic Head motif to mark the change. Of course, the old-tenor gold coins continued to be melted even more vigorously after the weight change.

The old-tenor half eagles were a favorite series of collectors from the earliest days of the hobby, but the study of die varieties was slow to evolve. When Massachusetts collector George Seavey exhibited his remarkable collection of United States gold coins at the February 4, 1869 meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, he described his 1832 five dollar as "1832 Half Eagle, very scarce." The later history of this coin reveals it is one of the finest examples of the 1832 12 Stars half eagle, although the remarkable die blunder seems to have gone unnoticed in its early appearances (see roster below). As late as 1907, respected numismatist Henry Chapman failed to mention the obvious 12 Stars feature on the coin in lot 674 of his catalog of the Matthew Stickney Collection. It was only when advanced collectors like Edgar Adams, Waldo Newcomer, and William Woodin began studying the series in depth in the early 20th century that the 12 Stars variety became widely recognized. Today, it is one of the most sought-after varieties in the perennially popular series.

The present coin is an impressive AU53 example, with just a touch of wear on the well-detailed design elements. The pleasing greenish-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and much original mint luster remains intact in sheltered areas. The overall presentation is quite attractive. The coin offered here was once a highlight of Louis E. Eliasberg's fabulous collection, the only complete collection of United States federal coins by date, mintmark, and major variety ever formed. Harry Bass purchased this piece at the Eliasberg sale in 1982 and it has been off the market ever since. In fact, our records indicate only three public offerings of any 1832 12 Stars half eagle have occurred in the 40 years since this coin last appeared at auction. Only three examples are really available to collectors, so it may be decades before another specimen becomes available, once this lot has passed. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. The 1832 Capped Bust Left, 12 Stars half eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 53, 1 finer (8/22).

Roster of 1832 12 Stars, BD-2 Half Eagles

Thanks to Ron Guth (Numismatic Detective Agency) and Saul Teichman for their help in compiling this roster.

1. MS63 PCGS. George Seavey, exhibited at the February 4, 1869 meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 1873), lot 514; Seavey's entire collection was purchased intact by millionaire Boston collector Lorin G. Parmelee before the Strobridge auction took place; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 1013; Byron Reed; City of Omaha; Durham Western Heritage Museum; Byron Reed Collection (Christie's and Spink America, 10/1996), lot 120, realized \$297,000; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part IV (Stack's Bowers and Sotheby's, 5/2016), lot 4043, realized \$822,500; D.L. Hansen Collection.

2. AU53 PCGS. William Cutler Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1650; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 393, realized \$44,000; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection, on display at ANA Headquarters in Colorado Springs until 2022 (HBCC #3160). **The present coin.**

3. XF45 NGC. Royal Coins of Houston, reportedly purchased over the counter in the 1970s; Chuck Varner; Mike Brownlee; Dr. Robert C. Wynsen Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 375, realized \$159,500.

4. VF, holed and plugged, uncertified. Matthew Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 674, holed above the head, realized \$50, to "Iron", a.k.a. John Story Jenks; John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5772, still holed; possibly "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, as the F.C.C. Boyd appraisal of his collection indicates he owned a holed 1832 half eagle, in addition to his primary coin; Stack's in 1943; Clifford T. Weihman; Josiah K. Lilly in 1954, via Stack's, now with hole plugged; Lilly Estate, donated intact to the National Numismatic Collection in exchange for a \$5.5 million tax credit, National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, ID #68.159.0203 and pictured on the Smithsonian website.

5. Uncirculated. William H. Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; Waldo Newcomer, imaged on the Newcomer plates; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, imaged on Stack's "Colonel" Green plates; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), part of lot 247.

Additional Appearances

A. Very Fine. H.O. Granberg Collection (B. Max Mehl, 7/1913), lot 1023, realized \$515; Waldo Newcomer, listed in the Newcomer Inventory as #124, with a grade of "Ex. fine" and a value of \$515. Possibly the coin in number 2 or 3 above.

B. Extremely Fine, traces of mint luster. H.E. Rawson Collection (B. Max Mehl, 12/1922), lot 114, realized \$1,310. Possibly the coin in number 2 or 3 above.

Note: Walter Breen reported a sixth example in the National Numismatic Collection, because the Mint Cabinet Acquisition Book indicates an 1832 half eagle was purchased on 2/24/1883, for \$20. However, that coin was a 13 Stars, BD-1 example.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

PCGS# 519951 Base PCGS# 8155

1834 BD-1 Five Dollar, MS63
With Motto, Plain 4
Condition Census Quality



11055 1834 With Motto, Plain 4, BD-1, High R.5 MS63 PCGS. CAC.
Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The With Motto half eagles of 1834 form the final five dollar gold pieces of the Reich-Kneass Capped Bust Left design before the new Classic Head type was introduced partway through the year. The total mintage for this issue was 50,141 coins struck from four different die pairs. Two feature a Plain 4 in the date and two have a Crosslet 4. The two Plain 4 variants are distinguished by the placement of the denomination. On BD-1 (as here), the D is partly under the branch stem whereas on BD-3 the D is fully left of the stem.

Only about 80 to 100 examples of the 1834 With Motto five are believed extant, including all grades and varieties. Two of those are uncollectible. Just three to five examples of the other Plain 4 variant (BD-3) are believed extant, and the BD-4 variety is unique (also part of the Bass Core Collection). BD-1 is the second most accessible die marriage with 30 to 40 pieces known, while BD-2 (Crosslet 4) is the most plentiful, relatively speaking, with 45 to 55 survivors.

This Select Uncirculated BD-1 representative is one of four examples so graded at PCGS. There are merely three finer submissions reported at that service, all a single grade point higher (MS64), including the Pogue coin (8/22). Glowing golden-orange surfaces display scintillating mint luster. Central strike definition is strong with just a hint of incompleteness along the left shield border. The peripheral areas exhibit a bit more of an uneven impression. Splashes of coppery color heighten the visual appeal of this well-preserved final-year example, which should garner considerable attention from advanced specialists.

A Roster of Significant Examples

1. MS65 NGC. October Sale (Superior, 10/1990), lot 2097, \$24,200; Guardian Collection (Superior, 11/2006), lot 198, \$161,000; Pre-Long Beach (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2010), lot 2852, \$132,250; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7544, \$143,750.
2. MS64 PCGS. Clarke E. Gilhousen Collection (Superior, 2/1973), lot 360; Paramount's Rare Coin List #4, Spring 1973; Goliad Corporation (Mike Brownlee), sold privately in 10/1984; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part IV (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's, 5/2016), lot 4047, \$152,750.
3. MS63 PCGS. Bergstrom and Husky Collections (Stack's, 6/2008), lot 2089, \$126,500; McCoy Family Collection (Heritage, 8/2020), lot 4008, \$90,000; D.L. Hansen Collection.
4. MS63 PCGS. Rare Coin Auction (Superior, 12/1972), lot 1942; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3165). **The present coin.**
5. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.** Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2005), lot 3360, \$74,750; Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 9/2005), lot 1835, \$115,000.
6. **Brilliant Uncirculated.** Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 668, \$20,900.
7. **Brilliant Uncirculated.** Floyd T. Starr Collection (Stack's, 1/1993), lot 1735, \$12,375; Pre-Long Beach (Superior, 5/2001), lot 4050, not sold.
8. **Brilliant Uncirculated.** U.S. Gold Coins (Stack's, 12/1996), lot 2369, \$14,300.
9. MS63 NGC. May Auction (Superior 5/1991), lot 1381, \$19,250.
10. MS62 PCGS. Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena 8/2001), lot 369, \$26,450.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 519955 Base PCGS# 8160

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

1834 Plain 4 Classic Head Five HM-3, CAC'd MS64+ Prooflike Contrasted Early Die State Example



11056 1834 Plain 4 MS64+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC. HM-3, R.2. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The Classic Head half eagles of 1834 divide into two subvarieties, denoted as the Plain 4 and Crosslet 4 issues in the *Guide Book*. Eight die pairings of the Plain 4 issue are known, while a single Crosslet 4 die pair was used. Among the eight Plain 4 marriages, HM-3 is relatively plentiful and is among the most often seen varieties in Choice Mint State condition (though not as plentiful as HM-5). However, the Bass specimen stands apart from most of its peers with its deeply reflective, prooflike fields. It is the finer of just two Prooflike coins at PCGS (the other graded MS64 Prooflike without a Plus designation), while a trio of reported MS66 Prooflike pieces at NGC rank finer; in total, only 10 Prooflike coins have been graded (8/22).

The deep reflectivity of the fields on this piece, combined with the absence of the typical die crack on Liberty's cheek, suggests an early die state. The reverse also depicts thin remnants of guide lines above and below the eagle's left (facing) wing, which were used to guide placement of the border legends. More guide lines are seen on an earlier state of these dies, although the presence of any here is significant, dating this coin to a striking period shortly after the coinage of proofs. HM-3 is one of two die marriages that were used for proof coinage, corresponding to the JD-1 proof die pair. It is probable that prooflike HM-3 coins have been offered as proofs in contemporary auction catalogs, although that does not seem to be the case for the Bass coin, which was described as a prooflike Uncirculated example in the May 1970 Stack's sale of the DiBello Collection, where Bass acquired it.

The coin displays glimmering fields with full mirrorlike qualities, complementing sharply struck central devices and border stars. Daubs of amber-red toning around the obverse border serve as pedigree markers, while the remainder of the coin is rich straw-gold in color. A loupe reveals a few light, scattered marks, as appropriate for the grade, along with some faint horizontal hairlines in the upper reverse and left obverse fields. The majority of the fine lines in the fields are vertical, however, and these are die polishing striations, imparted from the dies. Overall eye appeal of this piece is stunning, and a pronounced cameo effect is observed on each side. While a handful of higher-grade Plain 4 coins are known, there is something uniquely attractive and technically special about the Bass coin that sets it apart in many respects from counterparts in the same numeric grade.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 836.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

PCGS# 813158 Base PCGS# 8171

LIBERTY HALF EAGLE

1840 Half Eagle, MS62 Prooflike
Rare Broad Mill Variant
The Sole Prooflike Example Certified



11057 1840 Broad Mill MS62 Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The 1840 Liberty half eagle is a rarity in Mint State, and most examples of the issue represent the Narrow Mill variety. The Broad Mill is rare. The difference in the thickness of the rim corresponds to different diameters for the two issues — 21.6 mm for the Narrow Mill, 22.5 mm for the Broad Mill. In the John Jay Pittman Collection catalog, U.S. gold authority David Akers wrote:

“As a date, the 1840 is less rare than 1839, although as a variety, the 1840 Broad Mill Half Eagle is certainly more rare than the 1839. Most known specimens are only VE [sic] or EF, occasionally AU. Mint State examples are very rare, at least High R-6, if not Low R-7, and only a relative few of those grade Choice Uncirculated or better. The Milas: 434, Eliasberg: 411 coin is the nicest I have seen, although this Pittman-Farouk-Green coin would be better if it were not for the unfortunate file marks on the rim.”

In their gold *Encyclopedia*, Garrett and Guth consider the Pittman coin the finest. We handled the coin in 2006 when it was housed in an MS65 PCGS holder.

Harry Bass acquired the present piece privately in 1985, with no known public auction appearances of it prior to that. It is likely within the Condition Census for Broad Mill specimens, and it is the only example awarded a Prooflike designation from either leading certification service, not only of the Broad Mill variety but of the date as a whole. Each side displays impressively sharp central detail and the expectedly broad rims. Ample field reflectivity complements rich honey-gold patina. Minor abrasions determine the grade, including a long graze left of Liberty's profile that serves as a pedigree marker. Everything about this coin is attractive for the MS62 numeric level, and among Broad Mill coins it is visually and technically exceptional.

Ex: Purchased from Stack's, via Goliad Corporation (8/1985).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

PCGS# 908659 Base PCGS# 8194

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLE

1909 Indian Head Five, PR67 Stunning CAC-Approved Satin Proof



11058 1909 PR67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Mint records examined by John Dannreuther in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, show that 230 proof quarter eagles were struck in January 1909. However, quarterly sales reports indicate that a total of only 78 pieces were sold to collectors, the remainder being melted. Low collector demand for the issue is traditionally attributed to the unusual satin finish given to the coins, since brilliant fields and frosted devices could not be produced with traditional methods on the sunken relief Indian Head design. The die-making procedure to produce the satin finish is not fully understood. Popular theories are that the dies were polished and then sandblasted, or were acid treated prior to coinage. Dannreuther leans toward the sandblast scenario, which would explain the faintly reflective and yet textured surfaces of the 1909 proofs. However the finish was produced, it proved even less popular with contemporary collectors than the sandblast finish, and it was replaced in 1911 with the original sandblast proofs.

Today, the rarity and unique appearance of the satin proofs of 1909 make these coins highly sought after among collectors. The Bass half eagle is an exceptional example of the issue. Graded PR67, it is surpassed numerically by only one other coin at PCGS, and it ranks among the top four pieces overall with CAC endorsement.

Less than 20% of the Superb Gem 1909 proof half eagles that we have seen were housed in PCGS holders, and only one such coin has appeared in our auctions within the last 15 years — a PR67+ PCGS CAC specimen in our February 2016 Long Beach Signature, which realized more than \$105,000. In our opinion, the Bass coin is the technical and visual equal of that piece, a borderline Condition Census example by any measure, and arguably within the Condition Census if only exceptional pieces for the grade are considered. Each side is sharp and delicately preserved, with rich orange-gold patina and distinctly attractive surfaces. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 1 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased from Goliad Corporation (4/13/1972).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 25ZS, PCGS# 8540

EARLY EAGLES

1795 BD-1 13 Leaves Ten Dollar, MS64

The Bass-Dannreuther Plate Coin

Likely the Terminal Die State



11059 1795 13 Leaves, BD-1, High R.3, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther state c/b. Star 11 nearly touches the Y with the left top of that letter elongated below minuscule die lumps. The tip of a palm leaf nearly or apparently touches the left curve of the U in UNITED. The obverse has a delicate die crack from the border over Star 9, through that star and continuing down to Star 1. The crack has advanced to the base of the 1 and 7, and nearly reaches the bottom of the 9 in the date. Another crack joins the last two stars on the right to the bust. Multiple die lumps of varying size appear over the T and Y of LIBERTY. The reverse shows a faint die crack from the rim to the right top of the M in AMERICA. The other cracks described for reverse state b are not apparent on this piece. Vertical die lines extend down from several of the leaf tips on the reverse. The obverse die must have failed during its use for this variety, as it makes no other appearances, while the reverse die reappeared for BD-2.

On April 2, 1792, Congress passed the Mint Act that established the U.S. Mint. Section 9 of that legislation specified gold quarter eagles, half eagles, and eagles. Following the Mint impediment, the story which has been told many times, the Philadelphia Mint was finally ready to produce gold coins in 1795. The first half eagles were coined at the end of July 1795, and the first eagles were minted in September.

The 1795 BD-1 eagle, the most plentiful 1795 variety, is considered the first U.S. Mint \$10 gold coin. The Mint's delivery warrant 39 was issued on September 22, 1795, and included 1,097 eagles, all early die states of the 1795 BD-1 eagles. The present die state c/b coin was struck later in the year. John Dannreuther estimates the mintage of 1795 BD-1 between 2,795 and 5,583 coins, and he estimates the total 1795 eagle mintage between 5,859 and 10,915 coins. His estimated mintage for the Small Eagle type falls in the range of 10,609 and 18,676 coins.

This variety is the most easily obtained eagle with the Small Eagle reverse design. However, it remains elusive in Mint State. PCGS has only certified 76 Mint State examples of the design, including just five coins certified as MS64, and five others in finer grades. The roster presented below suggests that the present piece is the fifth finest 1795 BD-1 eagle.

A lovely Choice Mint State example, this 1795 eagle shows the usual grade-consistent surface marks that prevent a Gem classification. Both sides of this brilliant yellow-gold eagle are lustrous and highly attractive. Nearly horizontal, and extremely faint, adjustment marks cross the hair behind Liberty's ear, while other adjustment marks are confined to the obverse border dentils. No adjustment marks are noted on the reverse. PCGS Population for all 1795 13 leaves varieties: 4 in 64 (3 in 64+), 5 finer (8/22).

A Roster of Significant Examples

1. **MS65 PCGS.** Bowers and Merena (8/2003), lot 4039, \$506,000; Far Fast Eagle Collection (PCGS Set Registry).
2. **MS65 NGC.** Gold Rush Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30054, \$460,000; ANA Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006), lot 4296, \$494,500; Tyrant Collection (Coin I, displayed at the 2/2020 Long Beach Expo).
3. **MS64+ PCGS CAC.** George H. Earle, Jr. Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2285; Regency Auction 31 (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 3/2019), lot 422, \$822,500; Bruce Morelan Collection (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 10/2020), lot 10, not sold.
4. **MS64+ PCGS.** Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 415, \$138,000; American Numismatic Rarities, (6/2005), lot 1014, \$414,000; Stack's (7/2008), lot 2564, \$546,250; Bob R. Simpson Collection.
5. **MS64 PCGS.** Bartle Family Collection (Stack's 10/1984), lot 1118; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3169). **The present coin.**
6. **MS64 NGC.** Freedom Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3605, not sold; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 4705, \$345,000; Goldberg Auctions (9/2007), lot 3352, \$448,500; Ohringer Family Trust Holdings, Part II (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2008), lot 1268, not sold; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2020), lot 3747, \$288,000.
7. **MS64 NGC.** Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 642, \$39,600; Bowers and Merena (1/1990), lot 583, \$50,600; Bowers and Merena (8/2009), lot 4655, \$276,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5170, \$322,000; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2012), lot 4328, \$258,750.
8. **MS63+ PCGS.** Stack's (10/1990), lot 1332, \$49,500.
9. **MS63 PCGS CAC.** Gaston DiBello Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 1020; Auction '83 (Stack's, 7/1983), lot 861; Minot Collection (Stack's, 5/2008), lot 4291, \$402,500; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 3055, \$322,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5895, \$282,000.
10. **MS63 PCGS CAC.** Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 6/1993), lot 1341, \$56,100; New Orleans Collection (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5371, \$282,000.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 25ZU, PCGS# 45710 Base PCGS# 8551

1797 BD-3 Eagle, AU58+
Heraldic Eagle Reverse
The Bass-Dannreuther Plate Coin



11060 1797 Large Eagle, BD-3, R.5, AU58+ PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther state d/b. Two cracks through the second 7 have joined to form a cud between the base of that digit and the border. The left crack connects the upright to the left serif, and the right crack continues through the top of the 7 to the drapery. The reverse has a delicate crack at the tops of UN and TED. There is no evidence of the reverse state c die crack from the beak into the shield. John Dannreuther writes: "The reverse is only known in the later stages of State b for this 1797 variety."

This is the rarest of three 1797 Heraldic Eagle varieties. Dannreuther estimates that 40 to 50 examples are known, and the variety was actually struck after the two 1798/7 eagle varieties that share the same reverse die appearing here. We have records of 24 different examples that grade AU50 or finer, including the Anthony Taraszka MS63 PCGS coin, an MS62 PCGS piece that we sold in 2007, an MS62 NGC example that we also sold in 2007, two MS61 NGC coins that we sold in 2006 and in 2012, and the present AU58+ example from the 1970 ANA auction that ranks sixth finest among those known to us. Our records include three other AU58 NGC coins.

Both sides of this beautiful 1797 eagle display soft, frosty mint luster with brilliant yellow surfaces. Trivial handling marks are consistent with the grade of this piece that shows traces of rub on the high points. A small curved lint mark is noted behind the lower hair curls. There are no adjustment marks visible on either side of this piece.

Ex: 1970 ANA Auction (RARCOA, 8/1970), lot 1547.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 25ZY, PCGS# 45718 Base PCGS# 8559

1799 BD-1 Eagle, AU Details
Bass-Dannreuther Plate Coin
The Bass Discovery Coin in Gold



11061 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-1, R.7 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther state b/b. The obverse is cracked from the border through Star 8 into the field behind the crack, and from the border through the L into the cap, and to the face behind the eye. The reverse has multiple rust lumps in the vicinity of CA of AMERICA, and a faint crack from the tip of the stem to the right-most tail feather. Another crack from the border crosses the O in OF to the cloud below.

Long ago, this variety was known only from a unique copper die trial, Judd-26. That die trial has a provenance dating to 1870. John Dannreuther writes of the present coin: "Harry Bass became aware of this variety in gold when he purchased his example from a Lester Merkin sale in 1972." Since the time of his discovery, a few others have been identified. Two examples were known when the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge was published two decades ago, and today, seven pieces are known in gold.

This nicely detailed example displays faint hairlines in the fields. A pleasing example, overall, showing a minor scratch between STATES and OF, and a trivial reverse rim nick at 1 o'clock. Both sides are bright yellow with blushes of green and rose overtones.

1. AU55 NGC. Perfect obverse, early reverse. Heritage (1/2018), lot 5061.
2. AU55. Superior (10/2001), lot 2874. Not attributed in the catalog.
3. AU53 PCGS. 1994 ANA (Heritage, 8/1994), lot 5817; Anthony J. Taraszka Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2019), lot 4016.
4. AU50 PCGS. Heritage (12/2009), lot 1742.
5. AU Cleaned PCGS. Lester Merkin (2/1972), lot 433; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation (Heritage, 10/2022). **The present specimen.**
6. AU Cleaned NCS. Benson Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2003), lot 2083; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 3057.
7. MS61 SEGS (AU58, Scratched, Tooled). Goldberg Auctions, (2/2006), lot 1232.

A. An example of this variety appears on the plate of S.H. Chapman's Gable Collection sale, May 1914, lot 208. We are unable to match that piece with any of the above.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

1799 BD-5 Ten Dollar, MS64
Bass-Dannreuther Plate Coin
The Finest Known



11062 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-5, Low R.6, MS64 PCGS. CAC.

Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther state c/a. The obverse has a crack from the border through the right side of Star 8 to the crack, with slight bulging along the crack. Additional intermittent cracks start over the cap to LIBE, and another crack connects the tops of BERTY. The reverse die is perfect, as always for this variety. A short die defect joins the lower parts of stripes 4 and 5, just over the right-most tail feather. John Dannreuther writes: "This is the only use of the reverse die, so some unknown injury befell this reverse."

Our census notes include 20 pieces in all grades. With an estimated population of 22 to 30 coins in all grades per John Dannreuther, the 1799 BD-5 eagle is the fifth scarcest variety of the date and the tenth rarest variety of the series from 1795 to 1804. While 1799 is the most populous early eagle with 10 different varieties and an estimated survival between 730 and 982 coins, this issue also has six varieties that rank among the 10 rarest of the series. We have records of more than a dozen examples of BD-5 that grade AU50 to AU58, while this Bass Collection coin is the only Mint State piece known to us. The Eliasberg coin (lot 652 in the 1982 sale) was graded MS65 in that offering. A later appearance in 1987 carried a grade of "AU58 or finer obverse, MS63 reverse."

This lovely, fully brilliant yellow-gold eagle has a few faint hairlines that prevent a higher grade. The satin luster yields reflective fields and a hint of cameo contrast. Trivial adjustment marks are noted on the obverse just above the date and through the lower left and right stars. The reverse displays splashes of delicate rose and blue toning. This Choice Mint State piece is sharply struck. The design weakness at Stars 3 and 12 is typical of most examples from this die pair.

Ex: Catherine E. Bullowa (2/26/1972).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

PCGS# 45728 Base PCGS# 98562

1799 BD-9 Eagle, MS62
Large Obverse Stars Rarity
The Bass-Dannreuther Plate Coin



11063 1799 Large Obverse Stars, BD-9, High R.6, MS62 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther state a/b. The obverse die is perfect while the reverse die is lightly lapped, and exhibits swirling die polish through the upper vertical stripes in the shield. The late Harry W. Bass, Jr. described these as: "Unusual circular 'straw' lines." Two varieties share the Large Stars obverse. The BD-9 has the top outer leaf point between the I and C in AMERICA, while the BD-10 has the same leaf point joined to the right serif of that I. The former is rare and the latter is common.

John Dannreuther estimates a survival between 14 and 18 coins, placing the BD-9 in third place for rare 1799 varieties behind BD-1 and BD-4. In our opinion, the BD-9 is underrated and rarer than Dannreuther estimates. The present example from the Bass Collection is the sixth appearance of this variety in our auctions since 1993. While others may exist, we have a record of just eight coins including one in the Smithsonian Institution, and three details grade coins:

1. MS65 PCGS. Heritage (2/1994), lot 6441; Heritage (4/2015), lot 5386.
2. MS62 PCGS. New England Rare Coin Galleries (privately, 7/10/1975); Harry W. Bass Jr. Foundation. **The present specimen.**
3. AU58 PCGS. Stack's (9/1972), lot 403; Superior (8/1975), lot 4026; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 564; Anthony J. Taraszka Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2019), lot 4026.
4. AU55. Bowers and Merena (9/1984), lot 198.
5. AU Repaired PCGS 41437925. Heritage (6/1995), lot 6899; Heritage (2/2021), lot 21352.
6. AU Mount Removed, Repaired, Polished ANACS. Bowers and Merena (8/2000), lot 2367; Heritage (9/2019), lot 3991.
7. AU Plugged PCGS. Stack's Bowers (6/2017), lot 11415.
8. XF45. "Found in Collection;" Smithsonian Institution (Sylloge 58).

Scattered grade-consistent marks are noted on each side of this lustrous Mint State eagle that exhibits full mint brilliance. A trivial rim nick is visible above the E in LIBERTY. The strike is weak at stars 1, 2, and 3 at the lower left obverse and at the left wingtip on the reverse. There are no apparent adjustment marks.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 45722 Base PCGS# 8562

1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, MS65+
The Finest 1801 Eagle
Plated in Bass-Dannreuther



11064 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther state “c/c”. Light clash marks evident on an earlier state of these dies are lapped away in this final die state, although the spines in the cap have now appeared. This is the usual die state for BD-2 eagles.

The cap spines have been incorrectly described as clash marks in the past, such as the statement in the Taraszka catalog: “The obverse exhibits prominent clash marks in the cap from the vertical stripes in the reverse shield.” Examination of the cap spines will show that they are evenly spaced, clearly unlike the vertical shield stripes. Another explanation is necessary, such as an unknown die injury. We have opined that a screw came out of the press and rested on a planchet during striking, injuring the obverse die, while the planchet protected the reverse die from a similar injury.

The 1801 BD-2 eagle is the most plentiful variety of the series from 1795 to 1804. John Dannreuther estimates that 600 to 800 of these survive in all grades, double the survival of 1799 BD-10, the second most plentiful die marriage. The present piece is the ideal coin for a type collector, although as the likely finest known 1801 BD-2, it is also an important piece for a specialized collection.

Faint peripheral rose toning appears on the brilliant and highly lustrous surfaces. Trivial marks are primarily visible only with magnification. The reverse is rotated about 30 degrees clockwise, representing a 210-degree die alignment. PCGS has certified 30 early eagles in grades finer than MS64. They include five 1795 eagles, 16 dated 1799, one 1800, four of 1801, and four dated 1803. Population: 4 in 65 (1 in 65+), o finer (8/22).

A Roster of Significant Examples

- 1. MS65+ PCGS.** John A. Beck Collection, Part I (Quality Sales Corporation, 1/1975), lot 486; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 3194). **The present coin.**
 - 2. MS65 PCGS.** Fairfield Collection (Arthur Lamborn) (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 1793; Robert LeBlanc, sold privately; Vintage Auctions (8/1989), lot 322; New Orleans Collection (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5395, \$258,500.
 - 3. MS65 PCGS.** Chicago Sale (Superior, 8/1991), lot 773, \$36,300; Larry Hanks, sold privately (4/2008); D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part II (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's 9/2015), lot 2102, \$217,375; Rare Coin Wholesalers, offered on their website for \$285,000 (3/2016); D.L. Hansen Collection.
 - 4. MS65 NGC.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30491, \$74,750; 73rd Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2008), lot 1381, \$201,250; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2211, \$161,000.
 - 5. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** Spier Collection (Stack's, 3/1974), lot 751; Lemus, Elias, North Carolina, and Salem Collections (Stack's, 6/2001), lot 425, \$12,363.
 - 6. MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Matthew A. Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 622; unknown intermediaries; David Akers, sold privately (7/1990); D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part II (Stack's Bowers / Sotheby's, 9/2015), lot 2103, \$188,000; Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part VII (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 3794, \$432,000.
 - 7. MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 5/2006), lot 3910, \$109,250; Charleston Collection (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 2104, \$126,500; Stone Arch Collection (Heritage, 12/2019), lot 3335, \$138,000; Legend Numismatics customer.
 - 8. MS64 PCGS.** Gold Rush Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30055, \$126,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3530, \$115,000; Jack Lee Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4110, \$207,000; Jim O'Neal Collection (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4969, \$207,000.
 - 9. MS64 PCGS.** Randolph S. Rothschild Collection (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 2176, \$39,100; ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 2038, not sold; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 5/2007), lot 1645, \$115,000.
 - 10. MS64 PCGS.** Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 6/2008), lot 3733, \$111,550; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 9/2020), lot 3763, \$96,000.
- From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.**
PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564

1803 BD-3 Eagle, MS63
Late Die State
Bass-Dannreuther Plate Coin



11065 1803 Small Reverse Stars, BD-3, R.4, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Bass-Dannreuther state c/d. The obverse shows light clash marks over the date. The reverse is spectacular, a visual treat for the die state aficionado. Prominent clash marks and die cracks are evident throughout.

The 1803 eagles are scarcer than most other dates in the series. Six varieties are known from a single obverse die. Both major types have a single plentiful variety and one or more rare varieties. The BD-3 is the plentiful Small Reverse Stars variety with a surviving population estimated between 150 and 200 coins. The BD-5 "Extra Star" variety is the most frequently encountered Large Reverse Stars variety. Once considered a rarity, there are 90 to 110 survivors, per John Dannreuther. Several Mint State examples of the present variety are known, although we have no records of individual examples that stand out from the field. Since we began our Permanent Auction Archives nearly 30 years ago, we have recorded a single uncertified MS64 example that appeared in our August 1996 auction. The present piece is the 10th certified MS63 coin that we have offered for public bidding. This example is important as the Bass-Dannreuther plate coin, and it ranks as one of the finest survivors from these dies. It is an excellent piece for a specialized collection, a major variety collection, a date set, or a type set.

A few trivial handling marks and a short diagonal scratch over the right point of the shield are the only apparent imperfections on this Select Mint State eagle. Both sides have full yellow-gold luster and frosty mint surfaces.

Ex: *Bonanza Coins* (Albert Bonan, 3/8/1973).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 2629, PCGS# 45737 Base PCGS# 8565



PROOF EARLY EAGLE

1804 Capped Bust Right Eagle, PR63
Extremely Rare Plain 4, BD-2 Variety
Only Three Examples Traced
Ex: Woodin-Eliasberg-Bass



11066 1804 Plain 4, BD-2, JD-1, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, JR. Collection. John Dannreuther calls the enigmatic 1804 Plain 4 eagle “one of the most spectacular gold rarities in the entire American series.” It was struck for inclusion in the diplomatic presentation proof sets that also included the famous 1804 dollars, but its true nature and rich history remained hidden from collectors until relatively recent times. Initially collected as a regular proof of 1804, later considered a pattern, and finally recognized as a special striking, produced by the Mint to fulfill a specific government purpose, the 1804 Plain 4 eagle is now one of the rarest and most valuable U.S. coins. Only four specimens were struck and only three examples can be positively confirmed today. Even the great institutional collections at the Smithsonian and the American Numismatic Society do not include an example of this fabulous rarity. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present this delightful PR63 specimen from the Harry Bass Core Collection in this important offering.

Origin of the 1804 Plain 4 Eagle

The United States was actively seeking diplomatic treaties and advantageous trade agreements with various Middle Eastern and Southeast Asian countries in the mid-1830s. The State Department dispatched Special Envoy Edmund Roberts on a diplomatic mission to establish favorable relations with specific nations in the region. Diplomatic etiquette of the time called for an exchange of gifts between the interested parties. Accordingly, an impressive package of appropriate gifts was assembled for the King of Siam, the Sultan of Muscat, and the Emperors of Cochin China and Japan. Each ruler was to receive a personalized assortment of firearms, clocks, maps, telescopes, cut glass objects, and other items of the finest American workmanship. Each gift package was also to contain a boxed set of high-quality proof coins of all denominations issued by the United States.

Roberts’ mission was initially intended to approach only the Sultan of Muscat and the King of Siam. A November 11, 1834-dated letter from Secretary of State John Forsyth to Mint Director Samuel Moore reads:

“The President has directed that a complete set of the coins of the United States be sent to the King of Siam, and another to the Sultan of Muscat. You are requested therefore to forward to the Department for that purpose, duplicate specimens of each kind now in use, whether of gold, silver, or copper. As boxes, in which they are to be contained, may be more neatly and appropriately made at Philadelphia, under your direction, than they could be here, you are desired to procure them, if it will not be too much trouble, and have the coins suitably arranged in them before they are sent on. They should be of as small a size as is consistent with the purpose for which they are intended; and should be of wood, covered with plain morocco. The color of one should be yellow and the other crimson.

“You are authorized to draw upon the Department for the value of the coins, and the expense of the boxes.

“I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully Your obed. serv.

“John Forsyth”

Forsyth’s somewhat ambiguous request for coins “of each kind now in use” posed a problem for the Mint’s coiners. The Mint Act of 1792 had provided for two denominations that were no longer in use in 1834, the dollar and the eagle. Since these were the biggest, most valuable, and most visually impressive silver and gold coins in the Mint’s itinerary, it seemed wrong to leave them out of the proof sets, even though they were no longer circulating. After all, the whole point of the gifts was to please and impress the foreign rulers. Accordingly, Mint officials consulted the records and found that both denominations had last been struck in 1804 (they did not realize that all the dollars struck that year were from leftover dies of earlier dates). At some point, an entirely new set of dies was prepared for the proof dollars, using the same Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle design that was current in the early 1800s, and bearing the 1804 date. Apparently, at least eight examples were struck from these dies (which may have been prepared as early as 1831), and another seven specimens were struck later, using a different reverse die. The 1804 dollar became the most valuable and sought-after coin in American numismatics in later years.

For many years, numismatists believed that new dies were created to strike the 1804 Plain 4 eagles, as well, but recent findings suggest a different solution was found for those coins. In his *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther reveals that the obverse die used to strike the 1804 Plain 4 eagles was an unused, partially dated die from the 1800-1804 time period. Only the first three digits of the date had been impressed on the die and the final digit was added using a Plain 4 punch from the contemporary set of half dollar punches (eagles actually struck in 1804 feature a Crosslet 4 in the date). The reverse die was an unused half dollar die from the 1805-1806 time frame, with a broken right foot on the F in OF, as reported in two articles by Bryce Brown and Bill Nyberg in the *John Reich Journal, Volume 18, Issue 2*. Present day numismatists know that the same reverse dies were used to strike some dimes and quarter eagles during this era, but this is the only instance of half dollar-to-eagle crossover die usage that has been reported. The dies required extensive polishing and reworking to remove the rust that had accumulated in 30 years of storage. Some diagnostic features, like a die line in Liberty’s hair that shows on all regular-issue eagles from 1795-1804, were lost in the process, and some touchup engraving was necessary to restore lost detail. Fortunately, the Mint struck a series of die trials in silver, listed as Judd-34 and Judd-34a in the standard series reference, that show the progress of the dies from their heavily rusted initial state to their refurbished final state. Eagles actually produced in 1804 were struck with a loose close collar, but the 1804 Plain 4 eagle was produced with a tight close collar. Walter Breen mistakenly noted that the Plain 4 eagles had beaded borders, but they actually show the same cigar-shaped dentils of the pre-1804 issues. The 1804 Plain 4 eagles have reeded edges, with 200 reeds, compared to 126-142 reeds on the earlier eagles. The 1804 Plain 4 eagles are exceptional, high-quality coins that show the immense improvements in mint technology that transpired in the 1804-1834 time frame.

The Coins are Dispersed

Just before Roberts was scheduled to depart, his mission was expanded to include the Emperors of Cochin China and Japan. Two more proof sets were requested on March 31, 1835:

“I will thank you to cause to be prepared two sets of the coins of the United States in caskets, similar to those already prepared for this Department. It is desired that they should be ready in time for the sailing of the *United States Sloop of War Peacock*. That ship is now at New York under sailing orders, but her departure will, probably, be delayed until the 10th of April.

“As soon as they are ready, you will send them addressed to Edmund Roberts, Esq., under cover to the collector of the customs. The colors of the caskets and of the linings is left to your own taste. It is hoped that all practicable dispatch will be used in the fulfillment of this request.

“I am Sir, your obedt. Servt.

“John Forsyth”

Mint Director Moore had the four proof sets struck and delivered to Edmund Roberts as instructed, and the *Peacock* departed as planned. Tragically, only the Sultan of Muscat and King Of Siam actually received their gifts. After a harrowing series of adventures, Edmund Roberts fell ill and died in Macao before he could complete his mission. The proof sets intended for the Emperors of Cochin China and Japan were apparently returned to the State Department when the *U.S.S. Peacock* returned home in November 1837, along with the other gifts. No official record of their distribution has come to light. It seems unlikely that they were returned to the Mint or Treasury Department, as there was no example in the Mint Cabinet Collection, which was established in 1838. It is possible that they were simply spent on State Department business.

All knowledge of the diplomatic proof sets and the fabulous rarities they contained quickly faded from numismatic memory after the *Peacock* returned. The silver coins from the Sultan of Muscat's proof set surfaced in the late 1860s, in the collection of Charles Watters, of Liverpool, England, but the 1804 eagle from that set was not rediscovered until the 1930s. The King of Siam's proof set remained largely intact, but it was moving outside of numismatic circles and was completely unknown to collectors for more than a century. The Bass coin was the first to resurface, in 1869, but its true origin was not even suspected and it was collected as a regular proof issue for many years. The coin from the fourth proof set has not been reliably reported since the 1830s. A detailed history of all the known 1804 Plain 4 eagles is included in the roster below.

The 1804 Plain 4 Eagle as a Pattern

The following analysis is from our description of the 1804 Plain 4 eagle in lot 3049 of the Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part III (Heritage, 1/2021). Many collectors are not aware that the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle is listed in the standard reference for the pattern series as Judd-33. The Judd reference also includes two closely related silver die trials from the same dies as the 1804 Plain 4 eagle, Judd-34 (with a reeded edge) and Judd-34a (with a plain edge). Although these issues have been listed in some references as patterns since the 1940s, and the silver pieces are legitimate die trials, the inclusion of the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle in the series is controversial.

Early pattern specialists, like Robert Coulton Davis, believed these coins were actually proof specimens of the regular 1804 Capped Bust Right eagle design, struck in 1804, and did not recognize them as patterns. Davis was probably unaware of the silver die trials.

Edgar Adams and William Woodin also did not list the 1804 Plain 4 eagle as a pattern. Even though Woodin owned a gold example of the issue and Adams owned one of the silver die trials, they mistakenly believed the coins were struck from regular dies, like Davis. In their 1913-dated pattern reference, they listed the silver die trial as AW-23:

“Eagle. Regular dies. Silver. Four specimens are said to have been struck. R13.”

However, they did not include the proof gold eagle in their listings because they thought the coins were struck from the “regular dies” in 1804. As it turns out, they were probably correct in not listing the 1804 Plain 4 eagle as a pattern, but their observations were faulty. For two such accomplished numismatists as Woodin and Adams to miss the easily identifiable Plain 4 in the date, as well as some differences in the star positions on the reverse, and believe the coins were struck from regular dies is a truly surprising error.

When Wayte Raymond began listing patterns separately in his *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* in the late 1940s, he noticed the telltale differences in design between the 1804 Plain 4 eagle and the regular issue Crosslet 4 variety. Those differences and the proof format of the coins convinced him that the 1804 Plain 4 eagle was an early pattern for a proposed new design that was not accepted. He listed the issue as follows, making sure to point out the error in the Adams-Woodin reference:

“1804 Entirely different dies from the coin circulated. Gold and silver (23, in silver only, where it is erroneously claimed to be the regular dies).”

When Dr. Judd published his pattern reference in the following decade, he simply followed suit in listing the gold issue as a pattern.

Of course, when the King of Siam proof set resurfaced in 1962, numismatists finally came to understand the true nature of the 1804 Plain 4 eagle and the 1804 dollar. The coins were neither regular issue proofs nor patterns, but specially created strikings produced by the Mint decades after the date on the coins for a specific government purpose. Andrew Pollock did not list the 1804 Plain 4 eagle in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, but he did list the silver die trials as Pollock-46 and 47. The Judd book still retains the listing for Judd-33. As USPatterns.com notes about the 1804 Plain 4 eagle, “We list it here because it is clearly something beyond a regular issue.”

The Present Coin

The Bass specimen is the discovery coin for the issue. It shows a reasonably sharp center on star 3 and an almost undetectable die crack from the circular curl of Liberty's hair to the left base of R in LIBERTY. Both the King of Siam coin and the example from Bob Simpson's collection exhibit a weak center on star 3, as if the die was partially clogged when the coins were struck, and a stronger die crack from the hair to the base of R. We assume the two coins with similar striking characteristics were struck at the same time. Since we know the King of Siam's coin was struck in November of 1834, we believe Bob Simpson's coin must be the Sultan of Muscat's piece. Therefore, the Bass coin must be one of the coins struck in April of 1835, with the dies being lightly polished in the meantime, to minimize the die crack and remove whatever was clogging the die at star 3.

This coin first appeared in a photograph in the August 1869 edition of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. The image included 22 other coins and was part of an article titled “Devices on United States Coins and Pattern Pieces” by Dr. Benjamin Betts. This was one of the earliest pictorial representations of any U.S. coinage, preceded by the famous Levick Plate of early coppers in the April 1869 issue of the AJN, the plates in Edward Cogan's catalog of the Mortimer Mackenzie Collection (6/1869), and perhaps a few others. The Bass coin is easily recognized in the photograph by the presence of a die lump between the T and Y of LIBERTY that does not show on any other 1804 Plain 4 eagle.

This coin has a remarkable unbroken pedigree from 1869 to the present day (see roster below). It has been a highlight of many famous collections, including those of Lorin G. Parmelee, William Woodin, and Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., before finding a home in the legendary collection of Harry W. Bass, Jr. As part of the Harry Bass Core Collection, it has been viewed by millions of numismatists, on display at major coin conventions and at ANA Headquarters in Colorado Springs. This 1804 Plain 4 eagle possesses an appeal that extends far beyond the bounds of early gold collecting. Students of the pattern series, advanced collectors of early U.S. proof coins, and Registry Set enthusiasts will find no easy replacement for this coin, once this lot has passed. The 1804 Plain 4 eagle is seldom offered publicly, so meaningful price comparisons are hard to come by. However, the PR65+ Deep Cameo specimen from the Simpson Collection sold for \$5,280,000 at a Heritage auction in January 2021.

Physical Description

The coin offered here is a spectacular Select proof, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. Unlike the other known examples, the center of star 3 is bold and the die crack from the base of the R in LIBERTY to the hair is very faint. The medium yellow-gold surfaces include brightly reflective fields and show a few highlights of turquoise in selected areas at the date, between the stars, and on Liberty's profile. A die lump between the letters T and Y in LIBERTY serves as an excellent pedigree marker. A few minor ticks and hairlines in the fields do not detract from the outstanding eye appeal. This coin possesses an irresistible combination of absolute rarity, high technical quality, and terrific eye appeal. The discovery specimen of this important historic issue, it boasts a long and distinguished pedigree. This lot represents an important opportunity for the advanced collector, as the other two known examples are held in strong hands and it may be decades before another public offering occurs. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. The 1804 Plain 4 eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

Roster of Proof 1804 Capped Bust Right, Plain 4 Eagles, BD-2, JD-1.

1. PR65+ Deep Cameo, PCGS. Philadelphia Mint in 1834, part of the Sultan of Muscat diplomatic presentation proof set; Sayyid Sa'id-bin-Sultan, Sultan of Muscat; unknown intermediaries; "Col." E.H.R. Green; Green estate, Chase Manhattan National Bank, executors; purchased by Stack's in 1943; probably purchased privately by Clifford T. Weihman; sold privately in 1947 for \$7,500, to Farish Baldenhofer; Farish Baldenhofer Collection (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 1459; unknown intermediaries; Rare and Important U.S. Gold Coins (Stack's, 10/1988), lot 119; Spectrum Numismatics; purchased by John Albanese, circa 2002, for \$600,000; sold to Lee Numismatics; John Albanese; sold to Albanese Rare Coins (David Albanese); Canadian collector, at a reported \$900,000; Maryland collector, at a reported \$2 million; Scott Rudolph, circa 2007, for a reported \$5 million, via David Albanese; John Albanese, on consignment from Rudolph; Legend Numismatics in 2010; Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part III (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3049, realized \$5,280,000. The plate coin in David Akers Gold Pattern reference. **Note:** some researchers have suggested this coin was owned by Baltimore collector Waldo Newcomer and, possibly, William Woodin before it passed to Colonel Green. This seems unlikely, as there is no record of the coin in the Newcomer Inventory.

2. Proof 64 PCGS. Philadelphia Mint in 1834, part of the King of Siam diplomatic presentation proof set; King Ph'ra Nang Klao (Rama III) of Siam in April 1836; King Mongkut (Rama IV), his half-brother; King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) his son in 1868; unknown intermediaries, possibly Mrs. Anna Leonowens, of *The King and I* musical fame; possibly Leonowens' descendants; David Spink in 1962; Lester Merkin, acting as an agent for a Pittsburgh client in 1978; Elvin I. Unterman, acting as agent for the Pittsburgh collector in 1981; King of Siam Sale (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2209, reserve not met; purchased by a private collector via Stack's on October 18, 1987; purchased by The Rarities Group (Martin Paul) and Continental Rarity Coin Fund I (Greg Holloway) in 1989; Boy's Town Sale (Superior, 5/1990), lot 3364; Iraj Sayeh and Terry Brand; The January-February Auction (Superior, 1/1993), lot 1196; Dwight Manley (Spectrum Numismatics); Western Collection, exhibited at the Mandalay Bay Casino; West Coast business executive in 2001, via Spectrum Numismatics and Mike's Coin Chest of Torrance, California; Steve Contursi and a Western collector purchased the set, via Ira and Larry Goldberg, for \$8.5 million on November 1, 2005; the Western collector bought out Contursi in 2009; Tyrant Collection.

3. PR63 PCGS. Philadelphia Mint in 1835, part of the diplomatic presentation set for either the Emperor of Japan or the Emperor of Cochin China; never delivered by Special Agent Edmund Roberts, who died before the cased set could be presented; returned to the State Department; unknown intermediaries; Dr. Benjamin Betts, illustrated in the August 1869 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*; Public Auction Sale (Edward Cogan, 6/1871), lot 76, realized \$35; Isaac F. Wood; Isaac F. Wood Collection (Cogan, 5/1873), lot 1334; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 814; Charles Steigerwalt; Steigerwalt's FPL number 50, November 1894; William H. Woodin; Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1200; John H. Clapp; Clapp estate; Louis E. Eliasberg in 1942 via Stack's; Eliasberg estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 660; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry W. Bass Core Collection, on display at ANA Headquarters in Colorado Springs for many years. Plate coin for *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, by John Dannreuther and Harry Bass, *United States Ten Dollar Gold Eagles*, by Anthony J. Taraska, and *United States Pattern Coins*, by Dr. J. Hewitt Judd. **The present coin.**

4. Proof. Philadelphia Mint in 1835, part of the diplomatic presentation set for either the Emperor of Japan or the Emperor of Cochin China; never delivered by Special Agent Edmund Roberts, who died before the cased set could be presented; returned to the State Department; not traced since. Carl Carlson believed this coin was offered in lot 639 of Thomas Elder's sale of 2/7/1913, but the description of that lot indicates it was a high-grade business-strike example. Similarly, Walter Breen cited an example in Virgil Brand's collection, but several researchers have found no mention of this issue in the Virgil Brand Journals at the ANS. Breen also indicates the Brand coin was handled by coin dealer Charles E. Green in the 1940s, but he might have been handling the Col. Green specimen on consignment, as it came on the market in the early 1940s. Breen also cites an example in Stack's H.R. Lee Sale in 1947, but that coin is also a business-strike. Several sources indicate the fourth 1804 proof eagle is in a private collection today, but we have not been able to reliably trace any appearance of this piece since the 1830s.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

PCGS# 45742 Base PCGS# 8570

LIBERTY EAGLES

1839/8 Liberty Eagle, MS63
CAC Approved, High-End Rarity
Coveted Type of 1838



11067 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, MS63 PCGS. CAC.
Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. David Akers wrote the first published work to differentiate the 1839/8 and 1839 Liberty eagles as different hub types, and the nomenclature he used in his *Analysis of Auction Records* is still in use today. Akers wrote:

"Historically, this issue has been called '1839 Large Letters' and the following issue, '1839 Small Letters'. This nomenclature is totally inadequate to describe the difference between the two issues and implies that they are merely two varieties of the same type. Actually, they are different types with the head of Liberty dramatically different on each issue. (Ironically, the sizes of the letters on the reverse are so close that one would be hard pressed to distinguish between the two on a side-by-side comparison!) For these reasons, I have opted to call this first 1839 issue the 'Type of '38' and the second 1839 issue, the 'Type of '40'. Hopefully, these appellations will prevail in the future."

Bass called this issue "Type I. Large Letters" in his notes on the present coin, having acquired it over a decade before Akers reference work was published. The Type of 1838 obverse shows Liberty's portrait positioned with a prominent forward tilt in relation to the date. Liberty's neck is slightly slimmer as well, and the bust truncation has a significantly more pronounced curve. On the portrait itself, the central hair locks are draped across Liberty's ear instead of tucked behind. This obverse type was replaced by October 1839, with the more familiar Liberty Head motif employed for the series through 1907.

Coinage of the Type of 1838 issue amounted to 25,801 pieces, although the vast majority of these coins were released into circulation. PCGS reports only 17 Mint State submissions, just three of which are numerically finer than this piece. Vibrant, satiny honey-gold mint luster complements a bold strike and luminous surfaces. A few light, scattered handling marks determine the grade, but the overall eye appeal is outstanding. Only one other piece in this grade is CAC endorsed, and just two finer pieces, placing this piece close to if not within the Condition Census. Population: 4 in 63, 3 finer. CAC: 2 in 63, 2 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased privately from Rowe And Brownlee (10/18/1966).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

NGC ID# 262E, PCGS# 8576

INDIAN EAGLES

1907 Wire Rim Indian Eagle, MS66 High-End CAC Example An Enduring Artistic Achievement



11068 1907 Wire Rim MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The Wire Rim 1907 Indian eagle represents the first mass-produced coin-form representation of Saint-Gaudens' gold ten dollar designs and employs the softly detailed but bold, high-relief models used to prepare initial trial strikes that were sent to Mint officials and President Roosevelt for approval. The Wire Rim issue was struck in late August, well after stacking problems were identified with the patterns and a decision was made to reduce the design's relief. Saint-Gaudens' Wire Rim design brought the motifs and legends of the artwork directly to the edge of the planchet, thereby reflecting the practices and appearance of ancient Greek coinage and removing all element of "clutter" in the design. Later variants saw a rim added to the dies, followed by a complete reworking of the motifs into a lower relief that would strike well and stack properly. Thus, the coinage of 500 Wire Rim tens in August and another 42 later in the year was not for the purpose of testing the design, as supposed by this coin's classification as a pattern for generations, but was instead apparently in response to a request from Roosevelt in a July 29, 1907 letter to Treasury Secretary Cortelyou:

"As for the high relief coins, have several hundred struck and allow the collectors of the country to obtain specimens as you suggested, none to be issued until the new issue is out. They should be preserved as the work of a great American artist."

The Wire Rim tens were distributed to favored collectors, dealers, Congressmen, Treasury Department officials, and select museums. Quantities were acquired by prominent dealers Thomas Elder and Henry Chapman, who sold them to their buyers over the course of several years. By 1915, 70 pieces remained in government possession as unsold, and these were melted, leaving a net mintage of 472 coins. The finest surviving of these are among the most sought-after ten dollar gold coins known today.

This piece displays a bold strike and luminous, glistening wheat-gold surfaces with exceptional preservation. A loupe fails to reveal notable abrasions, and the coin displays eye appeal that fully upholds its lofty numeric grade. Collectors will be hard-pressed to locate a visually superior coin in MS66, and finer examples of this coveted issue are decidedly rare and inaccessible for most collectors. Population: 23 in 66 (3 in 66+), 7 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 3 finer (8/22).

Ex: Acquired for the Bass Core Collection by David Calhoun of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation (2000).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 268B, PCGS# 8850

1913 Ten Dollar, Vibrant MS66
Nearly Uncollectible Finer



"I don't think any kind of investing or acquisition necessarily has anything to do with current opinion. It has to do with our own desires, your own ends, and your own perception of what the future might hold."

-- Harry Bass (1988)

11069 1913 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Harry Bass included this coin in his U.S. gold type set as a subtype of the With Motto Indian eagle. While the design was unchanged in this series from 1908 onward, the number of stars on the edge of the coin was increased in 1912. With Motto coins struck from 1908 to 1911 had 46 raised edge stars, while those struck 1912 and later had 48 stars, reflecting an increase in the number of states in the Union.

The 1913 Indian eagle as a date is seldom seen in Gem or better grades, and it is notably rare in the current MS66 grade; only a single Superb Gem is reported numerically finer (8/22). This piece displays sharp definition throughout, with vibrant, satiny cartwheel luster imbued with peach-gold and sun-yellow hues. Neither side exhibits objectionable abrasions. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 23 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased from Goliad Corporation (2/14/1972).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

NGC ID# 28GY, PCGS# 8873



PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

1860 Liberty Double Eagle, PR65+ Cameo
Rare Early Proof Gold Issue
Only Seven Examples Traced



11070 1860 PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.7. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. On December 22, 1859, Mint Director James Ross Snowden issued a Mint Circular that established new policies for commercial proof offerings. A small charge was added to each order to cover the added expense of proofing (previously, proofs were purchased for face value, plus postage). A six-piece gold proof set, with a face value of \$41.50, would now cost \$43.00. Additionally, official mintage figures for proofs were recorded for the first time in 1860. The new policy specified that proofs were to be sold as complete sets, and sales of individual proof coins were prohibited. John Dannreuther believes this last policy was loosely enforced before 1862, as records indicate the proof mintages varied between the different denominations in 1860 and 1861. The policy seems to have been more strictly enforced between 1862 and 1880, closely corresponding with the period when the government suspended specie payments at par. Sales of individual proof coins were resumed after 1880.

Mintage and Rarity of the 1860 Proof Liberty Double Eagle

In accordance with the new policies, the mintage of 59 proof Liberty double eagles was duly recorded in 1860, with the coins all delivered on April 5. A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs, with a low, level date and no polish in the clear spaces of the shield. The crossbar of the A in STATES was complete, as opposed to the broken A seen on the 1859 proof reverse. This was the only use of both dies.

Unfortunately, the new extra charge seems to have dampened collector enthusiasm for proofs in 1860. Based on frequency of appearance and population data, both John Dannreuther and PCGS CoinFacts estimate the surviving population at 8-10 examples in all grades. This extremely low survival rate suggests many of the coins went unsold. Research by R.W. Julian indicates the unsold coins were melted for recoinage in January 1862. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 15 submissions between them, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (8/22). We have attached a roster of the seven specimens known to us below (thanks to Ron Guth and the Numismatic Detective Agency for providing this research). Of the seven coins in our roster, one is impounded in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, and another is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, both forever out of reach of eager collectors. In *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther estimates a similar total of 8-10 1859 proof double eagles are extant. As rare as these dates are, the 1859 and 1860 issues are the only pre-Civil War proof double eagles a collector can reasonably hope to acquire.

Early Appearances

Walter Breen believed as many as 30 gold proof sets were actually distributed in 1860. A complete gold proof set was purchased for the Mint Cabinet on March 19, 1860, two weeks before the double eagles were delivered by the coiner, but the double eagle from that set is no longer in the collection. It may be that the regular proof twenty was traded in some later, unrecorded transaction. Alternatively, the twenty dollar piece in the set may have actually been the 1860 gold pattern for the Paquet double eagle, Judd-272a, which is still in the collection.

During the 19th century, the 1860 proof double eagle was rarely publicly offered, as proof gold issues realized only small premiums during that era. It is likely that many owners simply spent the big gold coins during the hard times of the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the Panic of 1893, when the spending power of \$20 went a long way toward meeting a family's needs. Whenever proof double eagles were offered during this period, it was almost always as part of complete gold proof sets. An early example was the set offered in lot 247 of the catalog of the Colonel Mendes I. Cohen Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), in the American Gold section, "1860 Beautiful proof set." The lot realized \$58, to Cincinnati collector Thomas Cleneay, a strong price at the time. When the same set sold in lot 408 of the Chapman brothers' sale of Cleneay's collection in December 1890, it realized only \$51, a more typical price for that period. Things changed rapidly during the World War I era, when dealers began breaking up the sets to satisfy collector demand for individual issues. By the mid-1920s, it was rare to see a complete gold proof set from this time frame. Of course, prices for individual gold proofs have risen exponentially over the years. The PR66 Cameo NGC 1860 double eagle in our sale of the Charles G. Wight Family Collection realized \$367,187.50 in August 2014.

The Present Coin

This remarkable specimen first surfaced in a B. Max Mehl sale in 1930, after most of the gold proof sets had been broken up. It was described in lot 614 of the Frank Lusk and E.W. Leonard Collections (12/1930) as, "1860 Perfect brilliant proof. Extremely rare in proof. Listed up to \$100." The lot realized \$52, a strong price in the Great Depression era, and more than the entire six-piece gold proof set realized in the Cleneay sale.

This piece next appeared almost exactly 40 years later, in lot 418 of the Alto Collection (Stack's, 12/1970):

"1860 Brilliant Proof. Almost perfect state of preservation. Struck in deep yellow gold. Acquired at a B. Max Mehl sale in December 1930. An extremely rare date in Proof, lacking in sales for over a decade. Though 59 specimens are recorded struck, we sincerely doubt if ten are available today in collections. Worth far in excess of the catalog valuation."

The lot realized \$2,200, to prominent gold specialist Harry W. Bass, Jr. Bass retained this prize, along with the rest of his collection, throughout his lifetime. It has been part of the Harry Bass Core Collection ever since. The collection has been on display at ANA Headquarters in Colorado Springs for two decades, and has been exhibited at major coin conventions all over the country. Heritage Auctions is indeed privileged to present this landmark rarity in just its third auction appearance.

Physical Description

This Plus-graded Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with intricate detail evident on all star centers and the eagle's feathers. The deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the richly frosted devices to create a startling cameo effect. The well-preserved honey-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions and show a few highlights of olive patina in selected areas. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high technical quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin is the finest-certified example at PCGS, making it an outstanding Registry Set contender. With only five examples available to collectors, it may be years before another example is publicly offered. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/22).

Roster of Proof 1860 Liberty Double Eagles

Thanks to Ron Guth and the Numismatic Detective Agency for help in compiling this roster.

1. PR66 Cameo NGC. Heman Ely Collection; W. Elliot Woodward, sold privately 9/1/1893; T. Harrison Garrett Collection; Robert and John Work Garrett; John Work Garrett bought out his brother's interest in the collection, circa 1919; Johns Hopkins University Collection, by bequest; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 789, realized \$80,000; Father Flanagan's Boys Home (Superior, 5/1990), lot 5737, realized \$148,500; Henry Miller Collection (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5276, realized \$230,000; Charles G. Wright Family Collection (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5741, realized \$367,187.50.

2. PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Lusk and Leonard Collections (B. Max Mehl, 12/1930), lot 614; Alto Collection (Stack's, 12/1970), lot 418; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 1036). **The present coin.**

3. PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. Samuel W. Wolfson Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 872; ANA Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 2294, realized \$201,250.

4. PR64 Cameo PCGS. Theodore Ullmer Collection (Stack's, 5/1974), lot 521; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/1999), lot 6259, realized \$54,625; Greenwich Collection, Part III (Heritage, 9/2004), lot 7983, realized \$94,875; Slotkin Family Trust Collection (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5492, realized \$230,000.

5. PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ed Trompeter Collection; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2000), lot 6883, realized \$71,300; Greenwich Collection, Part II (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7683, realized \$132,250; Santa Clara Sale (Superior, 7/2005), lot 556, realized \$189,750; ANA Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006), lot 4397, realized \$189,750.

6. PR63 Deep Cameo Uncertified. Josiah K. Lilly Collection; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

7. PR63 Uncertified. J. Colvin Randall Collection, possibly obtained in the year of issue; J.P. Morgan Collection, gifted to the following in 1908: American Numismatic Society.

Note: Some earlier citations may or may not be additional examples, but they cannot be matched to any of the examples listed above because of a lack of plates or poor image quality.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 26DB, PCGS# 89072

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLE

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS65+ 'America's Most Beautiful Coin' Scarcer Flat Rim Variety



11071 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. President Theodore Roosevelt launched what Roger W. Burdette calls the "Renaissance of American Coinage" when he persuaded prominent sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens to create new designs for the eagle and double eagle in 1907. Roosevelt and Saint-Gaudens shared an admiration for the high relief coinage of ancient Greece and both men were determined to produce an American coinage of equal aesthetic beauty. Despite being critically ill at the time, and facing considerable opposition from Chief Engraver Charles Barber, who favored simpler designs that were easy to mass produce, Saint-Gaudens succeeded in creating a magnificent striding Liberty design for the double eagle that has often been called America's most beautiful coin.

The first design for the double eagle was struck in extremely high relief and produced coins with spectacular three-dimensional detail on the design elements. Unfortunately, each coin had to be struck seven times on the heavy medal press to bring up all the details of the design, with the planchets annealed between every blow. This was clearly impractical, so Saint-Gaudens, with much help from his assistant Henry Hering, modified the design to lower the relief, while preserving much of the aesthetic appeal of the original. Production of the new High Relief twenties began on August 27, 1907, with the newly designed coins "only" requiring three blows from a hydraulic press to fully bring up details. Clearly, this was not practical for modern high-speed coinage, but Roosevelt was determined to produce at least a token mintage to act as showpieces for the new coinage. By running three shifts per day, the Mint managed to produce a limited mintage of 12,367 High Relief double eagles by the end of the year.

Most of the coins produced before mid-December show a fin, or Wire Rim, around the circumference of the coin, caused by metal that was extruded through the tiny gap between the collar and the die when the coin was struck. The Wire Rim was regarded as a problem by contemporary bankers and Mint officials, who feared the coins would not stack properly and would wear down quickly and become underweight. About 80% of High Relief double eagles seen today show the Wire Rim feature. Mint technicians worked hard to eliminate the Wire Rim, by adjusting the dimensions, milling, and upset angle of the planchets. They finally succeeded in largely eliminating the offending rim by December 16. The Flat Rim coins are considerably more elusive than their Wire Rim counterparts, but most collectors do not collect High Relief double eagles by variety.

This Plus-graded Gem exhibits the sharply detailed central design elements expected of this issue. Many swirling die lines are evident in the fields. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. This coin should find a home in a fine collection of Saint-Gaudens double eagles.

Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. purchased this coin from RARCOA on April 10, 1973; Harry Bass Core Collection #1041.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLE

1915 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64
Choice for the Grade



11072 1915 MS64 PCGS. The 1915 Saint-Gaudens double eagle from the Bass U.S. gold type set is a lovely near-Gem example, with frosty, luminous wheat-gold surfaces and vibrant cartwheel effect. The strike is remarkably sharp — clearly a coin hand-picked for quality. A few small marks in the left obverse margin are all that prevent Gem classification, and the reverse is largely pristine save for a few small marks on the upper edge of the eagle's wing. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. The 1915 double eagle is seldom seen finer.

Ex: Purchased from Goliad Corporation (8/6/1981).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 26FV, PCGS# 9167



Courtesy of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

PATTERNS

1839 Half Dollar in Silver Judd-91 Restrike, Terrific Pedigree, PR63 Only Two Known, One in Private Hands



11073 1839 Half Dollar, Judd-91 Restrike, Pollock-101, R.8 PR63 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse has a bust of Liberty, facing right, with thirteen stars around and the date 1839 below. Liberty's hair is knotted in a bun, and a long curl trails below the ear. This obverse is similar to the one used on 1838 eagles but it faces the other way. This particular design uses the regular 'Small Letters' reverse die of 1839. The reverse shows a Flying Eagle design, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the upper rim and HALF DOLLAR at the lower margin. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Although the design is often attributed to Christian Gobrecht, a note from W.E. Dubois to Matthew Stickney at the Peabody Essex Museum "attributes this design to [William] Kneass," according to USPatterns.com. Judd-91 is a restrike produced during the 1870s. It is struck from a heavily cracked and rusted reverse die. Only two examples are known, the other being the Byron Reed coin in the Durham Museum in Omaha, Nebraska.

This remarkable rarity enjoys a pedigree that reads like a who's who of pattern collecting. Pale rose-gold patina drapes each side. A few small stray marks are noted and the impression is a bit incomplete, but those traits are entirely inconsequential. This will serve as the only example of Judd-91 in private hands.

Ex: William H. Woodin; Waldo C. Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1732; J. Hewitt Judd, Krouner-Coronet FPL #75; Stewart Witham; Auction '81 (RARCOA, 7/1981), lot 323.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 2976, PCGS# 11386

1849 Three Cent Silver Pattern in Silver
Judd-111 Original, PR65



11074 1849 Three Cent Silver, Judd-111 Original, Pollock-125, High R.7 PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse is the regular design of the 1849 Seated Liberty half dime. The date is repunched (clearest on 1 and 9) and appears to match 1849 Valentine-8. The reverse has a large 3 in a plain field with a dentilated border. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About a dozen of these early three cent silver patterns are thought to exist, per USPatterns.com. The Bass example is the finest Original at PCGS by two grade points. Peach-orange and lavender hues coalesce over clean, sharply defined surfaces. Fantastic eye appeal and originality, as affirmed by CAC.

Ex: Lee F. Hewitt (4/1972).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 297N, PCGS# 11485

1850 Twenty Dollar in Gilt Copper
Unique Judd-126a, PR64
Ex: Woodin-Newcomer-Bass



11075 1850 Twenty Dollar, Judd-126a Gilt, Pollock-Unlisted, R.8 PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse features a head of Liberty facing left, with 13 stars around, similar to the regular issue dies, but without a date. The reverse is also similar to the regular-issue dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge, gilt. This design was also struck in silver (Judd-126, Pollock-148).

USPatterns.com notes this was Longacre's second design for the double eagle, created as a replacement for the high relief motif used on the unique 1849 double eagle, which would not stack properly. Pollock listed the silver examples as P-148, and mentioned the Bass coin in his roster, but did not list it separately as a gilt copper piece. This design was also rejected and a third design was finally adopted for regular-issue production.

This coin first surfaced in the remarkable collection of George Woodside (New York Coin & Stamp, 4/1892), lot 92:

"(1859) Double Eagle: same as regular issue, but no date: copper: gilt: uncirc.; rare."

Noted pattern collector William Woodin acquired this coin. Possibly because of the (1859) citation in the Woodside catalog, Adams and Woodin erroneously listed the dateless silver and copper patterns (AW-279 and AW-280), under the 1859 date in their standard pattern reference. Judd and Pollock followed suit with the 1859 listing for the copper piece (Judd-259, Pollock-309), but USPatterns.com believes it should be delisted under this date in future pattern references.

This spectacular Choice proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The lustrous honey-gold surfaces show a few specks of amber on the reverse. No mentionable distractions are evident and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This unique and historically interesting pattern should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set.

Ex: George Woodside Collection (New York Coin and Stamp, 4/1892), lot 92; William H. Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; Waldo Newcomer; Abe Kosoff; purchased by Harry W. Bass, Jr. on August 3, 1971; Harry Bass Core Collection, HBCC #15126.

From **The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I**.
PCGS# 908543 Base PCGS# 11542

1852 Annular Gold Dollar in Copper
Judd-147, PR66 Brown



11076 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-147, Pollock-175, Low R.7 PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. An annular pattern with a large central perforation, which would have allowed a larger-diameter gold dollar. The annular format limits the devices to a wreath and scrollwork. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This design exists on silver, copper-nickel, and nickel planchets, as well. According to USPatterns.com, the copper pieces “were struck last as they show all 3 reverse die cracks.” About a dozen examples exist. This Premium Gem is absolutely gorgeous with glossy brown surfaces showing accents of magenta, neon-green, electric-blue, and golden-orange color.

Ex: Purchased from Julian Leidman via Mike Brownlee and Goliad (5/30/1972).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 299D, PCGS# 11610

1854 Flying Eagle Cent in Bronze
Judd-164 Original, PR66 Brown



11077 1854 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-164 Original, Pollock-189, R.5 PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The hook-necked flying eagle design is surrounded by stars and the date below. The reverse closely resembles the regular dies issue for the large cent, although the wreath and letters are smaller, as is the diameter. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. Judd-164 is believed to be an early attempt at a smaller copper cent. According to USPatterns.com, “Originals are said to from 90 to 100 grains with restrikes weighing about 113 grains.” This Premium Gem maintains substantial mint red color along with elements of steel-blue and violet. A small area of strike incompleteness occurs at the central reverse.

Ex: William H. Woodin; “Col.” E.H.R. Green; J.M. Wade; ANA Sale (Stack’s, 8/1971), lot 268.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 29A9, PCGS# 11678

1858 Quarter Dollar in Silver
Judd-221, PR63



11078 1858 Quarter Dollar, Judd-221, Pollock-264, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse features the regular Seated Liberty design. The reverse exhibits the distinctive Anthony Paquet design with an oddly formed eagle holding an olive branch and three long, slender arrows. The denomination is spelled in full as QUARTER DOLLAR and the statutory legend appears above the eagle, both are in Paquet’s unusual lettering style. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com has identified five distinct examples of Judd-221, including the Bass Core Collection example presented here. This Select proof features gunmetal-blue and golden-olive patina overall with splashes of rainbow color on the reverse.

Ex: ANA Sale (Stack’s, 8/1976), lot 3589.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

NGC ID# 29C2, PCGS# 11914

1859 Twenty Dollar in Gilt Copper
Unique Judd-257a, PR65
Plain Edge



11079 1859 Twenty Dollar, Judd-257a, Pollock-305, Unique, Gilt, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. A seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse supporting a fasces with her right hand and a shield with her left. An eagle is standing behind the shield. The denomination 20 DOLLARS, the date, 1859, and the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are within a heavy oak and laurel wreath. Both designs were created by Anthony Paquet. Struck in copper with a plain edge, subsequently gilt. About 20 examples of Judd-257 exist, but this is the only one with a plain edge. All others feature a reeded edge.

This unique Judd-257a representative exhibits rich golden-yellow color without any loss of gilding. Just a couple of superficial hairlines are noted. Tremendous eye appeal and a once-in-a-generation opportunity for serious pattern specialists.

Ex: King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1759; Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 503.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 908544 Base PCGS# 535168

1860 Quarter Eagle in Copper
Judd-270, PR64 Brown
Ex: Judd



11080 1860 Quarter Eagle, Judd-270, Pollock-318, R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse depicts Liberty facing left, her hair flowing down to the shoulder, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, with 13 stars around and the date below. This Longacre obverse is dated 1857 and was used on Judd-189, reappearing on regular issue three cent nickel pieces in 1865. The 1860-dated reverse has the denomination, 2 1/2 DOLLARS, and the date within a laurel wreath. The statutory legend is conspicuously absent. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com has traced six different examples of Judd-270, including this near-Gem. Glossy golden-brown and mahogany surfaces show glimpses of powder-blue and violet on the reverse, while hints of faded mint red color appear on the obverse. Terrific eye appeal.

Ex: J. Hewitt Judd Collection (plated in the first seven editions of the Judd reference); Abe Kosoff (1971).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 6USG, PCGS# 12072

1863 Washington Two Cent in Copper
Judd-305, PR65 Red and Brown



11081 1863 Two Cents, Judd-305, Pollock-370, Baker-37, Musante GW-670, R.4, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. A bust of George Washington faces right on the obverse, flanked by two stars, the legend GOD AND OUR COUNTRY above, and the date below. The reverse has the denomination 2 CENTS that is sharply curved in a wreath with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Several dozen of these patterns are known. They were struck in late 1863. The present Gem features natural copper golden-brown surfaces with accents of blue, magenta, green, and violet. Just a few small spots occur at the central reverse. Eye appeal is tremendous.

Ex: Purchased from Julian Leidman (7/28/1972).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 29EK, PCGS# 70460 Base PCGS# 60460

1863 Postage Currency Pattern
Judd-331, PR66, Copper-Nickel Alloy
Only Five Confirmed Examples



11082 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-331, Pollock-402, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The design is a dateless Seated Liberty obverse, paired with the proposed postage currency reverse featuring 10 CENTS 1863 in the center and * POSTAGE CURRENCY * ACT JULY 1862 around the margin. Struck in copper-nickel with a reeded edge. According to USPatterns.com, there are only five confirmed examples of Judd-331 (and one unique example in copper designed as Judd-331A). Three of the five have been subjected to metallurgical analysis by expert David Cassel, with the conclusion being that they were struck in "standard coin nickel" or roughly .750 copper, .250 nickel. The last example we handled was the Simpson coin in PR64. The Bass coin grades two points finer and reigns as the sole finest certified. Pristine surfaces are bathed in light golden patina with speckled lavender accents throughout. The only apparent imperfection is a small spot above the pileus. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Harry X Boosel Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 1035.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 29FG, PCGS# 60491

1865 Motto Eagle in Copper
Judd-450, PR66 Brown



- 11083** 1865 Motto Liberty Eagle, Judd-450, Pollock-522, High R.6, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. A transitional pattern that pairs an 1865 Liberty eagle obverse with the Motto reverse first issued for circulation in 1866. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This 1865-dated Motto pattern also exists in gold, with two known, while more than a dozen are reportedly known in copper. According to USPatterns.com, while it is possible they were struck in 1865, it is also possible they were manufactured during the early 1870s. Either way, this is a rare and spectacularly preserved with glossy deep brown surfaces that reveals natural multicolor tones when rotated.
Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; Sol Kaplan (11/1946); 61st Sale (New Netherlands, 6/1970), lot 19, via Julian Leidman.
From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 29JV, PCGS# 60637

1867 Five Cent in Aluminum
Judd-561, PR67



- 11084** 1867 Five Cents, Judd-561, Pollock-622, R.5, PR67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The central obverse device is a head of Liberty facing left, wearing a headdress of four large feathers and a ribbon with the inscription UNION AND LIBERTY. Resting in the hair in front of the ribbon are four large stars. The Chief Engraver's name LONGACRE F. is stylishly displayed at the truncation of the neck. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, with the date in the exergue. The reverse features a Roman numeral V over an ornate shield, with IN GOD WE TRUST at the top. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. The estimated mintage for Judd-561 is about 100 piece, making it relatively collectible among aluminum patterns. This brilliant Superb Gem is flashy and razor-sharp. Population: 1 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/22).
Ex: ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1971), lot 561.
From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 29M4, PCGS# 60771

1868 Ten Cent in Nickel
Judd-647, PR55



11085 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-647, Pollock-720, Low R.6, PR55 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse features the almost identical design used on large cents from 1843 to 1857, while the reverse is similar except TEN CENTS is in the center of the wreath. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This is an earlier impression without the crack that later appears from the first S in STATES to the wreath. About two dozen pieces exist. This one shows a faint brush of high-point rub, but the smooth nickel-gray surfaces remain appealing with occasional golden accents.

Ex: Purchased from Brinton T. Schorer via Mike Brownlee and Goliad (5/3/1973).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 29NZ, PCGS# 60865

1869 Standard Silver Quarter in Silver
Judd-727, PR67 Cameo



11087 1869 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-727, Pollock-808, R.5, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse features a head of Liberty, with hair bound and no stars on the tiara. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA encircles the obverse, with a ribbon bearing the motto IN GOD WE TRUST below. The reverse displays a centered denomination surrounded by a wreath, with STANDARD SILVER and the date at the periphery. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Judd-727 is a collectible pattern in most grades, but not in this state of preservation. This contrasted Superb Gem enjoys a blanket of original golden toning over flawless and fully struck surfaces. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (8/22).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 29SB, PCGS# 389450 Base PCGS# 60954

1868 Ten Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-663, PR65



11086 1868 Ten Dollar, Judd-663, Pollock-736, Low R.6, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Believed to be a Longacre design, the obverse has a large bust of Liberty facing left with thirteen stars around and the date below. The reverse has a small eagle with upraised wings as the central motif, the motto on a scroll in the field above, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / TEN D. at the margin. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This Gem is one of about a dozen examples believed to have been struck in that metal, according to USPatterns.com. Small quantities also exist in gold and copper. Flashy, brilliant surfaces exhibit a few hints of pale gold but are almost entirely silvery in color. Partial contrast between the fields and devices enhances the CAC-endorsed visual appeal.

Ex: Lee F. Hewitt (4/17/1972).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 29PJ, PCGS# 60881

1870 Quarter Dollar in Silver
Judd-882, PR66 Cameo



11088 1870 Quarter Dollar, Judd-882, Pollock-980, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. A William Barber design, the obverse shows a figure of Liberty seated, facing left, her left hand holding an olive branch, right hand resting on a shield. The reverse is of the regular issue quarter design. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This design exists in silver, copper, and aluminum with plain and reeded edges. About a dozen examples of Judd-882 are known. Cameo-contrasted surfaces are silver-gray with a thin veneer of golden color. Heavy die polish lines (as made) appear in the obverse field.

Ex: Purchased from Abe Kosoff (8/3/1971).

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 29WP, PCGS# 800006

1871 Indian Princess Half Dime in Silver
Judd-1062, PR65



11089 1871 Half Dime, Judd-1062, Pollock-1197, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The PCGS plate coin. Longacre's Indian Princess design (as implemented by William Barber) with Liberty seated and wearing an Indian headdress, one hand resting on a globe, the other holding a Liberty pole, with conjoined flags behind. The reverse is the regular issue for Liberty Seated half dimes. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This half dime would have been included in a complete silver set of this design. Only about a half dozen examples are known, according to USPatterns.com. This Gem is spectacularly toned in shades of blue, green, violet, and magenta with identifying toning spots at the upper obverse. Population: 3 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased from Julian Leidman (8/14/1971).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 2A2X, PCGS# 61321



1872 Amazonian Quarter Dollar in Silver
Judd-1195, PR66+ Deep Cameo
Iconic Design, Extraordinary Quality



11090 1872 Amazonian Quarter Dollar, Judd-1195, Pollock-1335, Low R.7, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. William Barber's Amazonian design with Liberty seated, facing left, her right hand touching the head of a spread-wing eagle, sword in left hand. Thirteen stars are on the upper portion of that side with the date below. The reverse has a reversed variant of the eagle seen on the obverse, denomination below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around much of the perimeter on that side. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

The Amazonian moniker can be traced back to David Proskey, cataloging the Lorin G. Parmelee Collection in 1890 for New York Coin and Stamp, according to USPatterns.com. Proskey, who clearly had a way with words, is also credited with the "Washlady" nickname for the patterns of 1879. In any event, this is one of the most celebrated designs in U.S. coinage, though, unfortunately, it was never produced on a grand scale. These coins were struck in silver, copper, and aluminum in small quantities and included in sets of three (quarter, half, and dollar). Just nine distinct examples of this silver quarter have been traced, according to Saul Teichman, though it is possible several others exist.

Described as a "Gem Brilliant Proof" in its last public appearance 46 years ago, this example now resides in the CAC-endorsed PR66+ Deep Cameo holder it deserves to be in. Dappled elements of golden-orange and ice-blue toning complement silvery, thickly frosted devices and clean, fathomless fields. Extraordinary rarity and quality.

Ex: *River Oaks and C.W. Krugjohann, Part II Collections (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1976)*, lot 957.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

PCGS# 908589 Base PCGS# 61466

1872 Trade Dollar in Silver
Judd-1220, PR64 Cameo



11091 1872 Trade Dollar, Judd-1220, Pollock-1362, High R.7, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse is the William Barber adaptation of Longacre's Indian Princess design. Liberty faces left, with 13 stars each around and on the flag, a large globe inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters, date 1872 below. The reverse is the first Trade dollar pattern, copying the Commercial dollar patterns. A wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at upper rim, and inside TRADE / DOLLAR / (bar ornament) / 420 GRAINS. 900 FINE / (bar ornament). IN GOD WE TRUST is on the ribbon of the wreath. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

USPatterns reports about a half dozen examples of Judd-1220 extant. The design also exists in copper and aluminum. Design detail is razor-sharp throughout this near-Gem. Cameo-contrasted surfaces exhibit pale golden patina when rotated, as well as a few minor grade-limiting hairlines. A tiny planchet flake near the G in GRAINS identifies the Bass coin.

Ex: Dr. Eugene L. Vickery / ANA Auction (Paramount, 8/1972), lot 980.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 537314

1872 Amazonian Five Dollar in Gilt Copper
Judd-1241, High-End PR62



11092 1872 Amazonian Five Dollar, Judd-1241, Pollock-1382, Low R.7, Gilt, PR62 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. William Barber's so-called Amazonian design is one of the most famous of all pattern issues. It features a head of Liberty facing left, headband inscribed LIBERTY, hair flowing. The reverse depicts Barber's standing eagle with talons holding a shield. Struck in copper and gilded with a reeded edge. More than a dozen examples of Judd-1241 reportedly exist. Three others are known in aluminum, and the gold piece is unique, famously serving as a highlight of the Bob R. Simpson Collection. Both sides of this gilt PR62 representative are yellow-gold without any trace of the underlying copper surface showing through. Although somewhat subdued, quality and eye appeal are high-end for the assigned grade.

Ex: Abe Kosoff (10/1942); 61st Sale (New Netherlands, 6/1970), lot 48.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 537327

1873 Barber Half Eagle, PR64
Judd-1338 Gilt, CAC Approved
Only Five Pieces Struck



11093 1873 Half Eagle, Judd-1338 Gilt, Pollock-1482, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. A William Barber design with Liberty facing right, 13 stars around, and the date below. This obverse is similar to the design used on his Trade dollar (Judd-1287). The reverse is the Amazonian design used on Judd-1240-1242, showing a majestic eagle with wings outstretched and a shield covering part of the right (facing) wing, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around most of the periphery, FIVE DOL. on the lower margin. Struck in gilt copper with a reeded edge.

John W. Haseltine, in his March 1876 sale, stated that only five examples of this pattern were struck in copper, which is in agreement with the number of pieces known today. The Bass coin is one of two copper specimens that are gilt. The devices are sharply struck, complementing reflective fields and uniform honey-gold color. Eye appeal is excellent, with just a few faint hairlines discernible that prevent Gem classification.

Ex: *Seventy-Second Catalogue* (Bluestone, 10/1942), lot 797; 61st Public Auction (New Netherlands, 6/1970), lot 52.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
PCGS# 908550

1874 Bickford Ten Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1376, PR66+ Cameo
The Finer of Two Extant



11094 1874 Bickford Ten Dollar, Judd-1376, Pollock-1521, R.8, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse depicts a bust of Liberty facing left with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and the date below. Liberty wears a diadem inscribed with the word LIBERTY and ornamented with six stars. The weight 16.72 GRAMS, the standard of the metal 900 FINE, and the word UBIQUE are centered on the reverse. Around the periphery is the U.S. denomination DOLLARS 10 and the following international equivalents: STERLING (Pound) 2.1.1; MARKEN 41.99; KRONEN 37.31; GULDEN 20.73; and FRANCS 51.81. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

Dana Bickford, a knitting machine entrepreneur from Brattleboro, Vermont, proposed this design as an international trade coin. According to Roger Burdette, writing in the Spring 2015 issue of the *Journal of Numismatic Research*, "Bickford's business and political connections got him an audience with Mint Director Linderman at the New York Assay Office." Bickford was then put in touch with George F. Dunning, the former superintendent of that facility, who shared an interest the idea for international coinage. Although the proposal ultimately failed, Dana Bickford was able to get as far as having the Mint strike patterns in gold (two known), copper, aluminum, and nickel. The present coin is one of two in aluminum, the other being the Stickney-Pittman-Simpson coin we sold in January 2022 for \$108,000. That example was graded PR65 Cameo PCGS, making this Plus-graded Premium Gem the finer of the two. Both sides are completely brilliant and show stark Cameo contrast between the frosted devices and flashy fields. A couple of superficial spots near Liberty's chin and jaw serve as pedigree markers. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Peter Gschwend (Thomas Elder, 6/1908), lot X in the second addendum, Virgil Brand (Journal #44168), F.C.C. Boyd (per 7/16/41 B.G. Johnson invoice), Harry X Boosel Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 1146.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 537350

1875 Twenty Cent in Copper
Judd-1412, PR65 Brown



1875 Sailor Head Ten Dollar in Gilt Copper
Judd-1444, PR63



11095 1875 Twenty Cents, Judd-1412, Pollock-1555, High R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. This variety is nearly identical to the regular issue twenty cent piece. The only differences are incuse letters on the obverse and different positions of leaves and arrows on the reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com notes that more than a dozen examples of this design exist in both copper (as here) and in silver, while fewer than six pieces are known in aluminum. This Gem proof is darkly toned, but the glossy surfaces reveal eye-catching shades of magenta, violet, blue, and green when rotated.
Ex: River Oaks Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1976), lot 301.
From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 2ABE, PCGS# 61719

11096 1875 Sailor Head Ten Dollar, Judd-1444 Gilt, Pollock-1588, R.6, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. William Barber's Sailor Head design with a bust of Liberty facing left on the obverse. She wears a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. Thirteen stars encircle the periphery and the date 1875 is below. An eagle that is very similar to that employed on the regular issue twenty cent piece and Trade dollar dominates the reverse. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is at the upper border and the denomination TEN DOLLARS is at the bottom. In addition, E PLURIBUS UNUM is in the field above and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll below the eagle. Struck in copper and gilt with a reeded edge. More than a dozen of these patterns exist in copper. Two more are known in gold, plus unique pieces in aluminum and white metal. Strike definition is impeccable on this example. Rich yellow-gold color blankets each side. The surfaces show light hairlines and a few small ticks occur on the portrait.
Ex: Purchased from Lee F. Hewitt (4/17/1972).
From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
NGC ID# 2AC9, PCGS# 81753

1877 Sailor Head Dime in Silvered Copper
Judd-1498, PR63



11097 1877 Dime, Judd-1498, Pollock-1651, Silvered, Low R.7, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. William Barber's portrait of Liberty resembles the famous Sailor Head design but lacks the "sailor" collar. The 13 tiny stars are widely spaced, and the date is in the exergue. The reverse is of the regular-issue Seated dime. A coin without a country since UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is absent. Struck in copper and silvered with a reeded edge. This is one of eight confirmed examples, according to Saul Teichman. Silvery, lightly toned surfaces are a bit muted with old hairlines, but each side exhibits strong detail with pale gold, blue, and olive-green accents. A great rarity with a pedigree back to 1942. This design is unknown in silver.
Ex: *Sale Number 444* (J.C. Morgenthau & Co., 6/1942), 1336; *Jesse M. Taylor Collection / 61st Public Auction Sale* (New Netherlands, 6/1970), lot 59.
From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
PCGS# 12150 Base PCGS# 61833



"The greatest thrill was when Mike Brownlee came into my office and showed me his acquisitions from a coin show that he had been to over in the southeast, Georgia or somewhere, Charleston maybe. I was looking through the coins and I picked up this 1796 quarter eagle that I had been looking for. Mike was sitting there and I jumped up from my desk and screamed, 'My God, my God, you found it you found it!' It was the highest point of elation...I just didn't think I would ever find one."

-- Harry Bass (1988)

1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1516, PR66 Cameo
Six Known Examples, Ex: Judd



11098 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1516, Pollock-1680, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse features George T. Morgan's head of Liberty facing left inside a beaded circle. Thirteen stars are arranged in two arcs outside, six left and seven right. E PLURIBUS UNUM is above and the date below. The central figure on the reverse is an eagle with spread wings inside a beaded circle. The eagle's wing feathers are larger than on other pattern varieties. The eagle is standing on a scroll inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST, with an olive branch and three arrows behind; unusually, the topmost and lowest arrowheads have a zigzag shape. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and HALF DOLLAR is below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

The Morgan half dollars of 1877 are among the most sought-after American pattern coins. They are all rare in the absolute sense, and their popularity makes them even more challenging. Most tend to be held in strong collections for long periods of time. In this case, the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection example has not been offered publicly since 1970. Only five other examples are confirmed to exist, and all of them enjoy fabulous pedigrees.

Lester Merkin described this coin as brilliant more than a half century ago. It has since developed gorgeous natural golden patina that deepens slightly around the rims. Dramatic Cameo contrast between the watery fields and frosty devices persists. Both sides are weakly struck at the centers, but detail is bold elsewhere. Population: 1 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: J. Hewitt Judd; Public Auction Sale (Lester Merkin, 6/1970), lot 646.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 26X4, PCGS# 134085

1878 Morgan Dollar in Silver
Pollock-1725, PR64+



- 11099** 1878 Morgan Dollar, Judd-1550a, Pollock-1725, Low R.6, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse is similar to the adopted design, with only minor differences. The eagle on the reverse is noticeably different with respect to the neck and wings in particular, and the olive branch in the talons has only three leaves. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This is one of two variants. Pollock-1725 has a raised M on Liberty's bust truncation and the wheat stalk is centered between RI in PLURIBUS. About a half dozen each exist in silver and copper, according to Saul Teichman. This Plus-graded example in Choice Uncirculated condition is richly toned in natural shades of golden-orange, cobalt-blue, violet, and magenta. Each side exhibits uniform strike definition from the centers to the rims.
Ex: Harry X Boesel Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 1158.
From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 61911

1879 Washlady Dime in Silver
Judd-1584, PR67 Deep Cameo



- 11100** 1879 Washlady Dime, Judd-1584, Pollock-1777, High R.6, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. Charles Barber's popular "Washlady" design, with Liberty's hair bound behind the head. The obverse has UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the border with the date below the bust. The reverse has a wreath around a beaded circle that contains ONE DIME with E PLURIBUS UNUM framed above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About 12 to 18 examples each of this design exist in silver and copper. The "Washlady" moniker dates back to 1891. Importantly, of the 13 grading events at PCGS, this is the sole example of Judd-1584 in Deep Cameo (8/22). A veil golden patina has no effect on the dramatic field-device contrast. Essentially contact-free and unimprovable.
Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 324; Rowe & Brownlee (6/24/1970).
From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.
PCGS# 908542 Base PCGS# 61961

1879 Washlady Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1597, PR66 Deep Cameo



11101 1879 Washlady Half Dollar, Judd-1597, Pollock-1791, High R.6, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The Charles Barber Society Lady design, popularly called the Washlady, although it is an unfortunate misnomer. Liberty's lush hair is piled atop her head, with IN GOD WE TRUST above and stars seven left, six right. On the reverse a perched eagle holds an olive branch with seven leaves. Three arrows pass behind the wing. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and HALF DOLLAR are at the rim, with the Latin motto in a wide inner arc above the eagle. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

This Barber design is one of the more recognizable types in the United States pattern series. About 12 to 15 examples are known in silver, two of which are housed in institutional collections, including the Smithsonian and the Durham Museum. Another 12 to 15 pieces exist in copper, and a single representative in white metal is also confirmed. The only other PCGS-graded Deep Cameo example of Judd-1597 we have handled was the Bob Simpson coin, a Superb Gem that realized \$84,000 as part of our January 2022 FUN Signature sale.

This PR66 Deep Cameo offering from the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection is beautifully toned (the Simpson coin was all-brilliant), with natural golden patina that deepens to pumpkin-orange around the rims. As often seen, there is an area of strike incompleteness at the centers of each side, resulting in blending over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast and left (facing) wing tip. Otherwise, the relief elements are expectedly sharp, contrasting markedly against the mirrored, liquidlike fields.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection, Part II (*Stack's*, 5/1970), lot 397.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

PCGS# 535343 Base PCGS# 61975



1879 Schoolgirl Dollar in Silver
Judd-1608, PR67 Cameo
Legendary Morgan Design
The Sole Finest Known



11102 1879 Schoolgirl Dollar, Judd-1608, Pollock-1804, Low R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The “Schoolgirl” dollar features George T. Morgan’s celebrated design. A bust of Liberty faces left, and her hair is combed back and is tied with a ribbon. She wears a hairband inscribed LIBERTY, which is placed much higher than on most other Liberty head designs. A string of pearls is around her neck. E PLURIBUS UNUM and the date are separated by thirteen stars, similar to the Morgan Dollar obverse border although E PLURIBUS is higher on this pattern. The reverse features a defiant eagle standing with raised wings on a wide scroll inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. The conventional heraldic olive branch and arrows are on opposite sides of the scroll. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR are arranged along the border much like on the regular issue Morgan dollar. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Morgan’s Schoolgirl dollar pattern is widely considered to be one of the most beautiful coinage proposals ever produced in this country. Unfortunately, the design never made it to market and only 15 examples in silver are confirmed to exist (see the roster of significant examples below). The present Superb Gem from the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, which was on display for years at the ANA Museum, stands as the sole finest by a full grade point. It was last publicly available in 1970 as part of the Gaston DiBello Collection, where it was described as a “splendid Brilliant Proof.” In short, it remains so. Pristine Cameo surfaces feature tremendous contrast between the mirrored fields and frosted devices. A hint of golden patina covers each side, deepening to orange around the borders. This is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to pick up the best-preserved example of one of the legendary issues in the American pattern series.

A Roster of Significant Examples

1. **PR67 Cameo PCGS.** Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack’s, 5/1970), lot 433; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 6151). **The present coin.**
 2. **PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS CAC.** J. Hewitt Judd, Julius Turoff, Virginia collection, FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5241, not sold; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 5383, \$312,000.
 3. **PR65+ PCGS CAC.** W. Elliot Woodward, sold privately on 8/18/1883; T. Harrison Garrett Collection; Robert Garrett Collection; John Work Garrett Collection; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 1056, \$105,000; Bob R. Simpson Collection (Heritage, 11/2020), lot 3264, \$150,000.
 4. **PR65+ PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2006), lot 834, \$109,250; Bob R. Simpson Collection.
 5. **PR65 PCGS.** F.W. Doughty Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 4/1891), lot 458, \$71; Harlan P. Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1452, \$56; John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5684; John H. Clapp Collection, sold intact via Stack’s 1942; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 288, \$70,400; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part VII (Stack’s Bowers, 3/2020), lot 7377, \$144,000.
 6. **PR65 Cameo NGC.** Julian Leidman; William R. Sieck Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 7/1981), lot 291, \$28,000; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection, Part II (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1916, \$115,000.
 7. **PR65 NGC.** Kentucky collection; Jeff Garrett; private collection.
 8. **PR64 PCGS.** New Millennium Collection (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11226, \$63,250.
 9. **PR64 PCGS.** Roger M. Fred, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1995), lot 2313, \$39,600; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 6/1999), lot 3212, \$40,250; Tree Many Feathers Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/2001), lot 152, \$48,875; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/2002), lot 391, \$43,700; Bob R. Simpson Collection (per Saul Teichman).
 10. **Very Choice Brilliant Proof Uncertified.** Stanley Scott Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, 6/1975), lot 1262, \$8,250; Fairfield Collection (Arthur Lamborn) (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 75; Randolph S. Rothschild Collection (Stack’s, 10/2003), lot 1107, \$48,300. Subject to examination, the two examples in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and an example in the American Numismatic Society Collection may be contenders for the Condition Census.
- From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.**
PCGS# 908529 Base PCGS# 61986

1880 Coiled Hair Four Dollar, PR65
Judd-1662, Struck in Aluminum
Four Examples Traced
Ex: Maris-Garrett



11103 1880 Coiled Hair Four Dollar, Judd-1662, Pollock-1862, R.8, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The reverse and the obverse periphery are the same as Flowing Hair stellars as struck in the various metals, but the center obverse features the George T. Morgan Coiled Hair design. Liberty's hair is braided, and a hair band in front reads LIBERTY. The inscription (each character separated by stars) 6 G .3 S .7 C 7 G R A M S runs around the obverse rim. On the reverse a five-pointed star occupies the center, bearing the legend ONE STELLA / 400 CENTS. In an inner circle are E PLURIBUS UNUM and DEO EST GLORIA ("God is glory"), with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and FOUR DOL. around the outer rim. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

The stellars of 1879 and 1880 with Flowing and Coiled Hair portraits are among the most sought-after issues in American coinage. One of those issues stands out in particular: the 1880 Coiled Hair, of which nine specimens are known. Four examples exist in this metal (plus about a dozen in copper) and they tend to be the only relatively accessible representatives of this date and type. Of course, they all remain rarities in their own right, and these aluminum versions are actually about twice as rare as those struck in gold.

The Bass example of Judd-1662 boasts a fantastic pedigree that dates back to the Maris sale of 1886 (Dr. Edward Maris is best known for his reference on the New Jersey coppers). It then found a home in the Garrett family collection, from whence Harry W. Bass, Jr. acquired it in 1976. Bright silver-white surface exhibit partial undesignated contrast between the fields and devices. Beautifully preserved with few apparent ticks a just a handful of trivial hair-thin lines.

Roster of 1880 Four Dollar, Judd-1662 Aluminum Patterns

1. PR66 NGC. 50th Anniversary Sale (Kagin's, 5/1978), lot 1061; Jones Beach Collection (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1602, \$97,750.
2. PR65 PCGS. Rio Rancho Estate (Superior, 10/1974), lot 139, \$16,000.00; ANA Auction (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 1361, \$15,000.00; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1995), lot 497, \$33,000.00; Pittsburgh Elite (Superior, 8/2004), lot 897, \$86,250.
3. PR65 PCGS. Dr. Edward Maris Collection (Harlan P. Smith, 6/1886), lot 224; John Work Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University Collection (Stack's, 3/1976), lot 668d (large lot of aluminum pattern coins); Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 6159). **The present coin.**
4. PR64 PCGS. Paramount 6/1975 Rare Coin List #10; H. Jeff Browning "Dallas Bank" Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001), lot 371; Bob R. Simpson Collection.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.
NGC ID# 2AJM, PCGS# 62047

1882 Shield Earring Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1700, PR67 Deep Cameo
Sole Finest



11104 1882 Shield Earring Half Dollar, Judd-1700, Pollock-1902, Low R.7, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The Shield Earring design of George T. Morgan. A youthful Liberty faces right wearing a band with the usual inscription, the band compressing the back portion of the hair. Liberty wears a shield-shaped earring, with stars six left, seven right, date 1882 below. On the reverse a perched, defiant eagle occupies the center, clutching an olive branch and arrows. The design is reminiscent of the Flying Eagle cent and Gobrecht dollar reverses, although facing right. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and HALF DOLLAR are the peripheral legends. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Quarter dollar, half dollar, and dollar patterns were struck in both silver and copper in 1882 featuring this George Morgan design, dubbed the "Shield Earring" portrait for the distinctive accessory that falls from Liberty's ear lobe. According to Saul Teichman and USPatterns.com, only 11 examples of Judd-1700 are confirmed. One of them resides in the Smithsonian Institution's collection, forever out of the reach of private collectors.

This Harry Bass Core Collection coin has been unavailable since 1970. It is the sole finest example at PCGS, the only one with Deep Cameo contrast, and it stands alone atop the Condition Census for the 1882 Shield Earring half dollars in silver. A thin veil of golden color blankets deeply contrast surfaces. Strike definition is essentially complete throughout. A fantastic opportunity for the most advanced half dollar and pattern enthusiasts.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 402.

From The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I.

PCGS# 908530 Base PCGS# 535342

1885 Annular Five Cent in Silver
Judd-1742, PR63



11105 1885 Five Cent, Judd-1742, Pollock-1954, High R.6, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. An annular pattern with thirteen stars, the date, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the obverse. The upper reverse exhibits FIVE CENTS with a shield sandwiched between two laurel leaves on the exergue. Struck in silver with a plain edge. This Eastman Johnson five cent pattern displays mostly silver surfaces with thin golden accents. Superficial marks determine the grade, but CAC agrees the coin remains high-end for the assessment.

Ex: 61st Sale (New Netherlands, 6/1970), lot 100.

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

NGC ID# 2ALP, PCGS# 62184

1896 Five Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1772, PR65



11106 1896 Five Cent Piece, Judd-1772, Pollock-1989, High R.6, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. The obverse features a large shield in the center with crossed poles behind and a large ribbon across the center of the shield. The reverse has a large numeral 5 with CENTS in small letters below, surrounded by a curved olive sprig. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Metallurgical analysis would necessary to determine which of the four different aluminum alloys listed by Pollock was employed in striking this Gem. Both sides are flashy with partial field-device contrast. Population: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/22).

Ex: Purchased from Lee F. Hewitt (4/17/1972).

From *The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part I*.

NGC ID# 2AMD, PCGS# 62226

End of Auction

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- If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

- In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Internet bids will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Auctioneer may, in its sole discretion, require a deposit in good funds of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of each bid prior to acceptance of the bid. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Settlement via check and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction.

Bidding Options:

- Auctioneer accepts bids from the Internet, telephone, fax, mail, floor, and HeritageLive! from registered clients.
- Bids in Signature Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#biddingTutorial>.
- Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) and floor bids must be on-increment or at a half increment (“Cut Bid”). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bid that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
- Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding or entry of bids. When identical mail or fax bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and received by Auctioneer at least two business days prior to Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or fax bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, fax, email, Internet, or in person once Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
- Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted.

Current bidding increments during any live auction session or components thereof (e.g. mail/fax bids and LiveProxy bidding) (see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#guidelines-increments) are:

Current Bid.....	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10.....	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49.....	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99.....	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199.....	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499.....	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999.....	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999.....	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999.....	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999.....	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

- If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

- Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE “Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's

Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

- The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
- Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not valid in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
- Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
- Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
- All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
- Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
- Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
- The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots.
- The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
- The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

- All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information). Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
- Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
- Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
- In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
- If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
- In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Buyer authorizes Auctioneer to charge the Buyer's credit card on file with Auctioneer in the amount required to pay the invoice in full or sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
- Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage foreclosure auction venue is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on

any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
 32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
 33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
 34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
 35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
 35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
 35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
 36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.
- #### **Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:**
37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
 38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
 39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
 40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.

41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. Choice of Law: Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. For auctions conducted by Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, any Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Hong Kong law.
46. Fees and Costs: The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
47. Remedies: Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS & CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

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U.S. Coins: Long Beach Expo	Dallas	October 6 – 10, 2022	Closed
World Paper Money	Dallas	October 20, 2022	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	October 27 – 28, 2022	September 2, 2022
U.S. Coins: The Mike Coltrane Collection	Dallas	November 2, 2022	September 19, 2022
U.S. Coins	Dallas	November 3 – 7, 2022	September 20, 2022
World & Ancient Coins: HKINF	Hong Kong	December 8 & 10, 2022	October 10, 2022
World Paper Money: HKINF	Hong Kong	December 8 – 10, 2022	October 18, 2022
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Art Nouveau, Art Deco & Art Glass	Dallas	September 28, 2022	Closed
Design	Dallas	September 29, 2022	Closed
Minerals	Dallas	October 4, 2022	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 7, 2022	Closed
Photographs	Dallas	October 11, 2022	Closed
Ethnographic Art: Alan Kessler Collection	Dallas	October 14, 2022	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	October 22, 2022	Closed
Prints & Multiples	Dallas	October 26, 2022	Closed
American Art	Dallas	November 4, 2022	September 2, 2022
Nature & Science: Platinum Session	Dallas	November 4, 2022	September 9, 2022
American Art: The Gilded Age	Dallas	November 9, 2022	Closed
Ethnographic Art	Dallas	November 11, 2022	September 1, 2022
Silver & Vertu	Dallas	November 15, 2022	September 6, 2022
Urban Art	Dallas	November 29, 2022	September 27, 2022
European Art	Dallas	December 8, 2022	October 6, 2022
POP CULTURE COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	September 8 – 11, 2022	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	September 23 – 24, 2022	Closed
Animation Art: Anime	Dallas	September 23 – 24, 2022	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments: The Cahuenga Collection	Dallas	September 24, 2022	Closed
Music Memorabilia: Beatles Memorabilia	Dallas	September 24, 2022	Closed
Sports	Dallas	September 29 – 30, 2022	Closed
International Comic Art & Anime	Dallas	September 30 – October 1, 2022	Closed
VHS & Home Entertainment	Dallas	October 26 – 27, 2022	Closed
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana & Political	Dallas	October 15, 2022	Closed
Manuscripts: Historic African Americana	Dallas	October 19, 2022	Closed
Manuscripts: The Founding Father's Fight For Liberty - Part II	Dallas	November 10, 2022	Closed
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 18 – 19, 2022	September 19, 2022
Texana	Dallas	November 30, 2022	September 30, 2022
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	December 1, 2022	October 3, 2022
Americana & Political: Seeley Family Presidential Christmas	Dallas	December 3 – 4, 2022	Closed
Arms & Armor, Civil War, Militaria	Dallas	December 12, 2022	October 12, 2022
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Wine	Beverly Hills	September 23, 2022	Closed
Fall Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 29, 2022	Closed
Fall Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 6, 2022	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	November 16, 2022	September 1, 2022
Holiday Fine Jewelry	Dallas	December 5, 2022	September 20, 2022
Holiday Luxury Accessories	Dallas	December 8, 2022	October 10, 2022
Wine	Beverly Hills	December 9, 2022	October 18, 2022

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 Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesdays
 World Coins | 7 PM Thursdays
 Jewelry | 2 PM Tuesdays

Wine | 8 PM Second Thursday
 Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesday
 Minerals | 7 PM Second Wednesday
 Prints & Multiples | 1 PM Third Wednesday
 Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
 Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursday

Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
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